

The 8th July, 1897.

No. 251.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (2) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890); to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the colliery railways at Dandot and Bhaganwala.

No. 262.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

No. 263.—Mr. A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, reappointed Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway.

No. 264.—Rai Sahib Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana and Central India, was permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th June 1897, under Article 719 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 9th July, 1897.

No. 265.—Mr. F. A. Higman, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd July 1897.

The 8th July, 1897.

No. 260.—The following is published for general information :

No. 532 R. T., dated Simla, the 3rd July, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, is to make General Rules for railways administered by the Government.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 258-T., dated the 12th June 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied that the accompanying General Rules may be made applicable to the colliery railways at Dandot and Bhaganwala.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the colliery railways at Dandot and Bhaganwala of the accompanying General Rules.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution and its enclosure be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the same General Rules be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution and its enclosures be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance.

[Enclosure to the Government of India, Resolution No. 532 R. T., dated the 3rd July 1897.]

General rules for working the colliery railways at Dandot and Bhaganwala made under the authority of Section 47 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

Definition.

1. The Dandot railway shall comprise the following sections :

Upper Incline to 10 South Mine.
Upper Incline to High Bank.
High Bank to Pidh station.
Foot of Incline to Coal platform in Dandot railway station.

- 1a. The Bhaganwala railway shall comprise the following sections :

Head of Incline to Crossing station.
Crossing station to Coal platform.
Foot of Incline to Bhaganwala railway station.

Carriage of passengers and goods for the public prohibited.

2. The above railways are not opened for the public carriage of passengers, which is absolutely prohibited; but servants or contractors of the North Western railway may be carried, if they are provided with passes signed by the authorized officer.

2a. The carriage of goods, other than the property of the North Western railway or of its servants or of contractors of the North Western railway for which a special permit is granted, is also prohibited.

System of working trains.

3. Only one engine in steam, or two or more engines coupled together, may be allowed on one section at one and the same time except as provided in rule 21.

Signals.

4. The following signals shall be used :

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) | Red flag or lamp signifying ... | " Danger " or | " Stop." |
| (b) | Green " " " ... | " " | " Proceed." |
| (c) | One long whistle signifying ... | " Warning to pointsmen and gatemen." | " " |
| (d) | Two sharp whistles signifying | " Engine ready to start." | " All right." |
| (e) | Three " " " | " Danger ahead." | " Put on brakes." |
| (f) | Man standing with both arms extended signifying ... | " Stop." | " " |
| (g) | Man waving one arm signifying | " Signal to proceed." | " Line Clear." |

Speed.

5. The speed at which the engines and trucks shall be driven or propelled shall in no case exceed the rate of twelve miles an hour; and the speed at which the engines shall pass through facing points or over portions of the road where the rails of the tramway come within five feet of the road metal shall not exceed the rate of five miles an hour.

5a. The speed of the trains between sunset and sunrise shall not exceed five miles an hour.

Mates of gangs, pointsmen and gatekeepers to have flags and lamps.

6. The mate in charge of each gang, and every pointsman and gatekeeper, shall have in his possession one red and one green flag; and when on night duty, a lamp capable of showing red and green lights.

Pointsmen and signalmen not to leave points and signals.

7. Pointsmen and signalmen during their period of duty must not leave the points or signals of which they have charge.

Duties of head pointsmen.

8. Head pointsmen are to see that all points and sidings under their charge are kept in order, and are to report all defects in them to the permanent-way inspector or sub-inspector without delay.

9. Pointsmen must be careful to keep their points clean and clear; and in case of injury or damage to the points, should report the matter to the permanent-way inspector or sub-inspector without delay.

Duties of pointsmen.

10. Head pointsmen are to see that after shunting, the points under their charge are left clear for the main line.

Normal position of points.

11. No engine shall be taken over points until the man in charge of the points has given the proceed signal.

Engine to be signalled over points.

12. Every train shall be provided with an efficient complement of lights, including lights for the engine and brake-van and signal lamps for guard and driver to be lit and used when the train runs between sunset and sunrise. The engine of every train so running shall carry three head lights, *viz.*, one white in the centre and a red light on each buffer head. A red tail light shall also be fixed on the rear of the train.

Night running.

13. The following staff shall travel with each train, *viz.* :

Train staff.

1 driver.

1 fireman (and khalasi, if needed).

1 guard.

14. The driver must see that all parts of his engine are in good working order before starting his train, and shall at any stoppage of the train thoroughly examine the engine to see that all is right. He shall obey the directions of the guard as to the running of his train, and will keep a sharp lookout and obey all signals made to him. The driver shall not leave his engine when on duty unless it is absolutely necessary for him to do so, and under no circumstances may he leave his engine when it is in steam until a competent and responsible person has been placed in charge of it. He shall not start his train until he has received a signal from the guard.

Duties of driver.

14a. Drivers must always sound the whistle before putting the engine in motion and also before entering any cuttings or tunnels or rounding any curve in which a clear view ahead for 500 ft. cannot be obtained.

14b. Drivers must start and stop their trains carefully so as to avoid, as far as possible, all shock to the couplings and buffers.

14c. Drivers must not allow any unauthorized persons to ride on the engine.

14d. Drivers and firemen must frequently look back during the journey to see that the whole of the train is following in a safe and proper manner; drivers must on no account uncouple from their trains outside station limits without the permission of the guard.

15. The guard shall be in charge of the train when in motion, and shall be responsible that all coupling and draw gear is in good and working order.

Duties of Guards.

15a. He must see before starting the train that all wagon doors are properly shut and fastened, and that the tubs of all tipping wagons are firmly seated on their rockers and that all wagons are properly coupled up.

15b. He shall allow no unauthorised person to travel on any train.

15c. In the case of an accident or derailment whereby the line becomes blocked, the guard shall act as provided in rule 21 of these rules.

15d. In case of its being necessary to uncouple the engine from the train or any part of the train from another part, the guard shall see that before such uncoupling, the wagons are so scotched and spragged that they cannot move by themselves. Special precautions shall be taken on grades. Guards must be responsible that sufficient sprags and scotches are carried for this purpose.

15e. Guards will be responsible that they are in possession of red and green flags when in charge of a train, and that the proper lights are carried by their trains when running at night.

15f. The guard must invariably travel in the last wagon of the train except in the case of a water tank or water wagon being attached in rear when he shall ride in the wagon next to such water tank or wagon.

15g. The guard will be responsible for seeing that no defective stock is attached to a train.

15h. When a train has been brought to a stand at a station it is not to be put in motion again without orders from the guard.

Brake-vans.

16. Brake-vans when used shall always be attached to the rear of the trains.

Brakes.

17. Every engine to be used on the tramway shall be fitted with an efficient brake.

Wheel guards.

18. Every engine shall be fitted at each end with wheel guards close down to the rails and with a whistle.

Trolleys.

19. No trolley is to be left standing on the line. All trolleys not in motion shall be taken off and placed on one side of the line.

Shunting at level-crossings.

20. Gatemen and pointsmen are to see that all shunting at level-crossings under their charge is carried out with due precautions for the safety of the public. No train shall be left standing on a level-crossing.

Accidents.

21. If a train becomes disabled and requires assistance, or if an accident occurs which renders it impossible for the engine (or, if two or more engines are coupled together, for either or both of such engines) to proceed, the guard in charge of the train must instruct the driver to keep the engine stationary until his return, and then proceed to the station from which assistance can best be obtained, and inform the subordinate in charge there of the circumstances.

21a. Such subordinate may then allow another engine to enter the line.

21b. Such other engine must be accompanied by the guard in charge of the disabled train, who must explain to the driver where, and under what circumstances, the disabled train is situated.

21c. Such guard shall be responsible for the safe and proper working of the line until each engine has left it and it is again clear.

Publication of rules.

22. A copy of these rules, both in English and in vernacular, shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at each colliery, and copies shall also be given to upper and lower subordinates, drivers, guards, head pointsmen, and mates of permanent-way gangs employed on the colliery railways.

Penalties for breaches of rules by railway servants.

23a. If any railway servant commits a breach of any of the rules herein-after mentioned, he shall be liable to punishment as follows, namely:—

Rule.	Penalty.
3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 14(a) ...	} Fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
14(b), 15, 15(d), 21, 21(b) ...	
14(c)	Fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.
9	Fine which may extend to ten rupees.

23b. Any railway servant who has committed a breach of any of the rules mentioned in clause a of this rule shall be liable to the punishment authorised by that clause in addition to, and not in substitution for, any punishment to which he may be liable upon prosecution under the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890:

Provided that no railway servant shall be thereby rendered liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 25:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July, 1897.

No. 13.—The following Statutes are published for general information:

- (1) East India Company's Officers Superannuation Act, 1897.
- (2) Regular and Elders' Widows' Funds Act, 1897.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S OFFICERS SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1897.

[60 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 10.]

An Act to remove doubts as to the power of the Secretary of State in Council of India to grant Superannuation and Compensation Allowances in certain cases to Officers on his Establishment.

[3RD JUNE, 1897.]

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the power of the Secretary of State in Council of India to grant superannuation or retiring or compensation allowances to secretaries, officers, or servants on the establishment of the Secretary of

State in Council of India, and formerly on the home establishment of the late East India Company, or on the establishment of the late Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the cases and to the extent herein-after mentioned:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the East India Company's Officers Superannuation Act, 1897.

2. The Secretary of State in Council of India may grant to any secretary, officer, or servant on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and formerly on the home establishment of the late East India

Secretary of State in Council of India empowered to grant additional superannuation allowances to certain persons on his establishment.

Company, or on the establishment of the late Commissioners for the Affairs of India, who shall cease to hold office at the age of sixty years or upwards, before having attained the age and served the length of time which, by the Act or Acts authorising the grant to him of a superannuation or retiring allowance, are required to qualify him for the full superannuation

or retiring allowance for which he might have become qualified under such Act or Acts as aforesaid if he had continued to hold office, and who shall be duly qualified under such Act or Acts as aforesaid for a superannuation or retiring allowance, such an annual sum in addition to the superannuation or retiring allowance for which he shall at the time of his ceasing to hold office be qualified under such Act or Acts as aforesaid as is herein-after mentioned (that is to say):

- (a) If such secretary, officer, or servant shall be sixty-five years of age or upwards, and shall have served for more than forty years, an additional annual sum not exceeding one-fortieth of the salary and emoluments of his office for every completed year of his service beyond forty years.
- (b) If such secretary, officer, or servant shall be under the age of sixty-five years, or being that age or upwards shall not have served forty years, such an additional annual sum as the Secretary of State in Council of India shall deem fit and expedient, provided that such additional annual sum, together with the superannuation or retiring allowance for which he shall at the time of his ceasing to hold office be qualified under the Act or Acts authorising a grant to him of a superannuation or retiring allowance, shall not exceed in amount the full superannuation or retiring allowance for which he might have become qualified under such Act or Acts as aforesaid if he had continued to hold office.

Any such addition to the superannuation or retiring allowance, which may be in excess of the amount to which the officer is at the time entitled, under the East India Company Act, 1813, shall be charged on the Revenues of India.

Geo. 3, c.
155.

2. All grants made before the passing of this Act of any annual sum or sums by way of additional superannuation or retiring allowance to any such secretary, officer, or servant as aforesaid which would have been valid if made by the Secretary of State in Council of India after the passing of this Act are hereby confirmed and shall be as valid as if such grants had been made by the Secretary of State in Council of India after the passing of this Act.

4. All grants made before the passing of this Act of any annual sum or sums by way of compensation or retiring allowances to any such secretaries, officers, or servants as aforesaid in consequence of the abolition of their respective offices, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, or in consideration of special services rendered by the person or persons to whom such grants shall have been made, shall be deemed to have been lawfully made.

REGULAR AND ELDERS' WIDOWS' FUNDS ACT, 1897.

[60 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 11.]

Arrangement of Sections.

Section.

1. The Secretary of State in Council of India to be entitled to and to assume the assets, liabilities, and management of the Regular and Elders' Widows' Funds.
2. Stocks standing in the names of the Trustees of such funds and moneys in their possession to be transferred to account of Secretary of State at Bank of England.
3. On such transfer being made duties and liabilities of Trustees to cease, but rights of subscribers to and beneficiaries under the funds to continue.
4. Powers of Trustees of funds vested in Secretary of State.
5. Annual contributions of Secretary of State to Regular Widows' Fund to cease and certain stock to form part of the invested capital of that fund.
6. Secretary of State empowered to raise by sale of invested capital of the funds sufficient to meet liabilities thereof.
7. Subject thereto, the invested capital to be retained in existing investments or to be invested in the public funds of Great Britain until all liabilities are satisfied.
8. Annual surplus income and ultimate surplus of funds to form part of the revenues of India and be dealt with accordingly.
9. In case capital should be exhausted, Secretary of State to meet liabilities of the funds out of revenues of India.
10. Power of Secretary of State to grant letter of attorney for sale, etc., of stock to his stock account at Bank of England.
11. How notifications, etc., by subscribers to and beneficiaries under the funds are to be given.
12. Short title.

An Act to make provision for the transfer of the Assets, Liabilities, and Management of the Regular Widows' Fund and of the Elders' Widows' Fund to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for other purposes in relation thereto.

[3RD JUNE, 1897.]

WHEREAS, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, two separate funds, commonly known and herein-after referred to as "the Regular Widows' Fund" and "the Elders' Widows' Fund" respectively, were established for the benefit of the widows and families of persons employed in the home service of the East India Company, which was then considered as divided into two classes, namely, the Regular Home Establishment and the Extra Department:

And whereas upon the establishment of the Regular Widows' Fund the East India Company

agreed to grant a contribution of four thousand pounds a year in aid of such fund, and in order to secure the payment thereof placed the sum of one hundred thousand pounds of East India bonds in the hands of the Trustees of such fund, and also agreed to grant a contribution of six hundred pounds a year to such fund upon the condition that so soon after the expiration of forty years from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen as the capital of such fund should have attained an amount sufficient to ensure its complete efficiency, the said annual contributions of four thousand pounds and six hundred pounds should cease, and the said sum of one hundred thousand pounds of East India bonds be transferred to the East India Company:

And whereas upon the establishment of the Elders' Widows' Fund the East India Company agreed to grant a contribution of one thousand pounds a year in aid of such fund:

And whereas such annual contributions as aforesaid in aid of the said funds respectively subsequently became payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India:

And whereas for some years after the establishment of the said funds the income thereof respectively was more than sufficient to meet the current liabilities thereof, and the surplus income was accordingly invested and accumulated for the benefit of the said funds respectively:

And whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four it was apprehended that by reason of reductions in the home establishment of the East India Company, consequent upon the Act of the third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter eighty-five, the said funds would prove inadequate to meet the payments provided for by the then existing regulations thereof respectively, and thereupon, at the request of the Trustees of the said funds respectively, it was resolved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the sanction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that the deficiency should be made good by the East India Company as compensation under the seventh section of the said Act, on condition that, if the capital of the said funds and the income thereof from interest and subscriptions should be more than sufficient to provide for the permanent charge of pensions, the excess should be appropriated, so far as it would go, to repay to the East India Company the advances which they might make under that arrangement, together with interest:

And whereas on the seventeenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty the said funds were closed, and since that date no fresh subscribers have been admitted to either of the said funds:

And whereas by an Act passed in the session of the forty-first and forty second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-seven, intituled "An Act to enable the Trustees of the Elders' Widows' Fund to apply the capital of the said fund in aid of income, and for other purposes in relation thereto," the annual contribution in aid of the Elders' Widows' Fund payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India was reduced to five hundred pounds a year as from the thirty-first day of March one

thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the Trustees of the said fund were empowered from time to time, until the liabilities of the said fund should be satisfied or the invested capital thereof be exhausted, to raise by sale of sufficient portions of such invested capital such an amount as might be from time to time required in addition to the income of the said fund, to meet the current liabilities thereof; and it was thereby also enacted that any ultimate surplus which might remain in the hands of the Trustees of the said fund, after satisfying all the liabilities thereof, should be transferred and paid to the Secretary of State in Council of India as part of the revenues of India; and that in case the invested capital of the said fund should be exhausted before all the liabilities thereof were satisfied, the Secretary of State in Council of India should from time to time out of the revenues of India pay to the Trustees of the said fund such sums or sum as might be required to make good the deficiency, in accordance with the said resolution of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to enable the said Trustees from time to time to meet the current liabilities of the said fund:

And whereas the sums contributed under the said resolution of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four by the East India Company and the Secretary of State in Council of India up to the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six to the Regular Widows' Fund and the Elders' Widows' Fund respectively largely exceed the amount of the invested assets of those funds respectively:

And whereas the Secretary of State in Council of India has lately caused an investigation to be made into the assets and liabilities of the Regular Widows' Fund, and it appears by the report of the actuary employed in such investigation that all the liabilities of the said fund can probably be met, without any further contribution on the part of the Secretary of State in Council of India, by means of the income of the said fund, and the appropriation from time to time of portions of the invested capital thereof:

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the transfer of the assets, liabilities, and management of the Regular Widows' Fund and the Elders' Widows' Fund to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for the gradual extinction of the invested capital of the said funds with due regard to all existing interests, and for the transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India, as part of the revenues of India, of the ultimate surplus, if any, of the invested capital of the said funds after answering all the liabilities thereof:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. From and after the passing of this Act the

The Secretary of State in Council of India shall be entitled to and shall take and assume the assets, liabilities, and management of the Regular Widows' Fund and of the Elders' Widows' Fund.

2. All stocks standing in the names of the

Stocks standing in the names of the Trustees of such funds and moneys in their possession to be transferred to account of Secretary of State at Bank of England.

Trustees or of any of the Trustees of the Regular Widows' Fund and representing the invested capital of such fund, including a sum of one hundred and twelve thousand and seventy-five pounds one shilling and six pence two and three-quarters per cent. consolidated stock, representing the said sum of one hundred thousand pounds East India bonds, shall be transferred to such accounts as may be necessary to be raised in the books of the Bank of England in respect of such stocks, and all such accounts respectively shall be intitled "The stock account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Regular Widows' Fund," and all moneys, if any, in the possession or under the control of such Trustees or any of them belonging to such fund shall be paid into the Bank of England to the credit of "The account of the Secretary of State in Council of India," and all stock standing in the names of the Trustees or of any of the Trustees of the Elders' Widows' Fund and representing the invested capital of such fund shall be transferred to such accounts as may be necessary to be raised in the books of the Bank of England in respect of such stocks, and all such accounts respectively shall be intitled "The stock account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Elders' Widows' Fund," and all moneys (if any) in the possession or under the control of such last-mentioned Trustees or any of them belonging to such fund shall be paid into the Bank of England to the credit of "The account of the Secretary of State in Council of India."

3. As soon as the invested capital of and all

On such transfer being made duties and liabilities of Trustees to cease, but rights of subscribers to and beneficiaries under the funds to continue.

moneys belonging to the Regular Widows' Fund and the Elders' Widows' Fund respectively shall have been transferred to the Secretary of State in Council of India, the duties and liabilities of the Trustees of the said funds respectively in respect of the said funds shall cease, and all existing and future liabilities of the said funds may be enforced against the Secretary of State in Council of India in like manner as they might have been enforced against the Trustees of the said funds if this Act had not been passed; and every person who shall be a subscriber to or a beneficiary under either of the said funds at or after the passing of this Act shall be entitled to the benefits to which they would have been entitled under the rules of the said funds now in force if this Act had not been passed.

4. From and after the passing of this Act,

Powers of Trustees of funds vested in Secretary of State.

there shall vest in the Secretary of State in Council of India all rights, powers, and authorities, discretionary or otherwise, which were prior to the passing of this Act vested in the Trustees of the Regular Widows' Fund and the Elders' Widows' Fund respectively, and subject to the provisions of this Act the Secretary of State in Council of India shall, as far as may be practicable, conform to and adopt the practice

heretofore followed in the management of the said funds.

5. The annual contributions of four thousand

Annual contributions of Secretary of State to Regular Widows' Fund to cease and certain stock to form part of the invested capital of that fund.

pounds and six hundred pounds in aid of the Regular Widows' Fund payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council shall cease to be payable as from the thirty-first day of

March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; and as from that date the said sum of one hundred and twelve thousand and seventy-five pounds one shilling and six pence two and three-quarters per cent. consolidated stock, representing the said sum of one hundred thousand pounds East India bonds, shall form part of the invested capital of the Regular Widows' Fund, and the dividends from time to time payable thereon shall thenceforth form part of the income of the said fund.

6. The Secretary of State in Council of India

Secretary of State empowered to raise by sale of invested capital of the funds sufficient to meet liabilities thereof.

shall from time to time, until the liabilities of the Regular Widows' Fund and the Elders' Widows' Fund respectively are satisfied,

or the invested capital thereof respectively is exhausted, raise by sale of sufficient portions of such invested capital such an amount as may be from time to time required, in addition to the income of the said funds respectively (including in the income of the Elders' Widows' Fund the annual contribution of five hundred pounds payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India in aid of such fund), to meet the current liabilities thereof respectively.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the

Subject thereto the invested capital to be retained in existing investments or to be invested in the public funds of Great Britain until all liabilities are satisfied.

Secretary of State in Council of India shall, so long as any liabilities of the Regular Widows' Fund and the Elders' Widows' Fund respectively remain unsatisfied, retain the invested capital

for the time being of the said funds respectively in the investments in which such capital is now invested; provided that the Secretary of State in Council of India may at any time, and from time to time, sell out all or any part of the said investments or other the investments in which the invested capital of the said funds respectively shall for the time being be invested, and invest the moneys arising thereby in any of the public funds of Great Britain, but not otherwise.

8. Any surplus income of the Regular

Annual surplus income and ultimate surplus of funds to form part of the revenues of India and be dealt with accordingly.

Widows' Fund or of the Elders' Widows' Fund (including in the income of the Elders' Widows' Fund the said annual contribution of five hundred pounds)

which may remain on the thirty-first day of March in any year, after satisfying all the current liabilities of the said funds respectively for the twelve preceding months ending on that day, shall as from that day form part of the revenues of India and may be dealt with accordingly, and any ultimate surplus which may remain of the said funds or either of them, after satisfying

all the liabilities thereof respectively, shall form part of the revenues of India and may be dealt with accordingly.

9. In case the invested capital of the Regular Widows' Fund and the Elders' Widows' Fund, or of either of such funds, shall be exhausted before all the liabilities thereof shall be satisfied, the Secretary of State in Council of India shall from time to time out of the revenues of India contribute to the said funds respectively, or to the fund in respect of which there may be subsisting liabilities, such sums or sum as may be required from time to time to meet the current liabilities thereof.

10. The Secretary of State in Council of India, by letter of attorney executed by two members of the Council and countersigned by the Secretary of State, or one of his Under Secretaries or his assistant Under Secretary, may authorise all or any of the cashiers of the Bank of England to sell and transfer all or any part of the stock or stocks for the time being standing in the books of the said bank to the accounts intituled "The stock account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Regular Widows' Fund," or to the accounts intituled "The stock account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Elders' Widows' Fund," and to purchase and accept

stock on the said accounts, and to receive the dividends due and to become due on the several stocks standing or that may thereafter stand on the said accounts, and by any writing signed by two members of the Council and countersigned as aforesaid may direct the application of the moneys to be received in respect of such sales and dividends; but no stock shall be purchased or sold and transferred by any of the said cashiers under the authority of such general letter of attorney except upon an order directed to the chief cashier and chief accountant of the Bank of England from time to time and duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid.

11. All notifications or applications on the part of the subscribers to or present or future beneficiaries under the Regular Widows' Fund or the Elders' Widows' Fund which are required or prescribed by the rules of the said funds respectively, as existing at the date of this Act, shall be given and made in such manner and to such person or persons as the Secretary of State in Council of India shall from time to time appoint.

12. This Act may be cited as the Regular and Elders' Widows' Funds Act, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th July, 1897.

No. 1502.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to permit the title of "Honourable" to be borne by the Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th July, 1897.

No. 567.—The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 5th July 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 15th July, 1897.

No. 748.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant J. C. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 16th May 1897.

SANITARY.

The 15th July, 1897.

No. 1826.—The following telegrams relating to quarantine in Persia are published for general information :

Telegram No. 30, dated Teheran, the 8th July 1897.

From—Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Teheran,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

By order of the Persian Government, the quarantine for arrivals in Persia is to be reduced to three days.

Telegram No. 1830-F., dated Simla, the 12th July 1897.

From—Foreign Secretary, Simla,
To—Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Teheran.

Your telegram July 8th. Does order reducing quarantine to three days apply to whole Eastern frontier including Herat-Meshed road ?

Telegram No. 31, dated Teheran, the 13th July 1897.

From—Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Teheran,
To—Foreign Secretary, Simla.

I have received your telegram of the 12th. Yes. For the Herat-Meshed road, similar orders have been sent.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th July, 1897.

No. 978.—The services of Lieutenant L. A. Watson, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th July, 1897.

No. 265.—The services of the Reverend J. Cameron, Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Cawnpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Tochi Field Force.

No. 269.—Erratum.—In the table appended to Rule VI, Section IV of the revised Ecclesiastical rules published with the Notification of this Department No. 178, dated the 21st May 1897, the word "Cavalry" should be transferred from the second to the third line.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

METEOROLOGY.

Simla, the 13th July, 1897.

No. 1848—23-8.—The Superintendent of the Telegraph Office, Bombay, is appointed *ex-officio* Meteorological Reporter for Western India, with effect from the 4th May 1897.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 13th July, 1897.

No. 1845—82-2.—Mr. James Grundy, Inspector of Mines in India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd July 1897, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

FAMINE.

The 14th July, 1897.

No. 2478—32-40-F.—With reference to Notification No. 793—32-9 (Famine), dated 12th March 1897, Lieutenant C. A. E. O'Meara, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, is permitted to revert to military duty.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 16th July, 1897.

No. 1604—65-8.—Mr. T. A. Pope, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is confirmed in the post of Assistant Surveyor-General in charge of the Lithographic and Photographic offices, with effect from the 10th June 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1897.

No. 1086-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Frederic Williams to be in charge of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate at Aden, during the absence of Mr. George Mortimer Gordon.

The 15th July, 1897.

No. 1091-G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Stephen W. Anderson as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi, *vice* Mr. H. Parfitt, resigned.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 16th July, 1897.

No. 3116-A.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, applies to the Office of the Chief Account Officer, Salt and Customs, Bombay.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th July, 1897.

No. 3018-G1.—Mr. T. T. Robyns, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th July 1897.

Mr. H. A. Tregear, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Robyns, or until further orders.

The 15th July, 1897.

No. 3112-G1.—Mr. G. E. Walker, Presidency Post Master, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 21st July 1897.

Mr. J. Bower, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Post Master, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Walker, or until further orders.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 16th July, 1897.

No. 3145-A.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1897, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	9,76,63,235	3,79,07,941	...	3,79,07,941
Allahabad	1,44,30,415	1,10,41,265	...	1,10,41,265
Lahore	1,66,44,995	1,17,67,710	...	1,17,67,710
Bombay	6,45,19,175	3,12,99,168	...	3,12,99,168
Kurrachee	80,34,530	35,81,140	...	35,81,140
Madras	2,51,74,005	2,21,19,375	...	2,21,19,375
Calicut	13,80,550	15,43,495	...	15,43,495
Rangoon	60,66,985	1,44,51,650	...	1,44,51,650
TOTAL	23,39,13,890	13,44,13,944	...	13,44,13,944
Deduct amount received at Calcutta, but not paid at Bombay				5,00,000
NET TOTAL				13,39,13,944
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Act				9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL				23,39,13,890

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July, 1897.

JUDICIAL.

No. 750.—The following draft of certain rules, which it is proposed to make for all cantonments in British India in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), in supersession of the rules published in G. G. O. No. 460, dated 3rd May 1895, is, as required by section 27 of that Act, hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th day of August 1897.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid, will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT RULES.

Definitions.

1. In these rules,—

- (a) the expression "bazar" means any land set apart for occupation by natives of India, except the lines of native troops;

(b) the expression "regimental bazar" means any bazar under the management of regimental authorities ;

(c) the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever, venereal disease and every infectious or contagious disorder ;

(d) the expression "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant ; and

(e) the expression "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway.

Information to be given of existence of infectious or contagious disorder.

2. Whoever,—

(a) being a medical practitioner, in the course of practice becomes cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder in any dwelling, other than a public hospital or dispensary, in the cantonment, or, in default of such medical practitioner,

(b) being the owner or occupier of such dwelling, is cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder therein, or, in default of such owner or occupier,

(c) being the person in charge of, or in attendance on, any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder in such dwelling, is cognizant of the existence of such disorder therein,

shall be bound to give information to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of such disorder :

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be held to be bound to give information under this rule if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been, or would be, duly given.

3. (1) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority may—

Hospitals or dispensaries.

(a) provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, as many hospitals or dispensaries as may be necessary ; or

(b) make upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary, whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(2) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under this rule shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

4. A medical officer to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3.

Medical officer to be in charge of hospital or dispensary.

5. Subject to the control over the Cantonment Fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, there shall be appointed, for every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3, such subordinate establishment as may be necessary.

6. So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority shall cause every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3 to be provided with—

Medical supplies, appliances, etc.

(a) all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances ;

(b) sufficient cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients ; and

(c) such further requisites as may be necessary.

7. Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3 shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made generally or specially by the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries, or in accordance with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may think proper.

8. At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3, the sick poor of the cantonment, persons in the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious disorders and, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, any other sick persons may receive medical treatment free of cost and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, should the medical officer in charge so direct, granted subsistence allowance on a scale to be determined by the Cantonment Authority :

Provided that the subsistence allowance granted as aforesaid shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment-debtors by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

9. Any sick person who is ineligible under the last foregoing rule to receive medical treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3, may, upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit to impose, be admitted to treatment in such hospital or dispensary.

Paying patients.

XIV of

10. If the medical officer in charge of a hos-

Power to call upon person suffering from infectious or contagious disorder to attend and remain in the hospital or dispensary.

pital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3 has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an

infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing in the form set forth in the schedule or in any similar form, call upon such person to attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge unless and until such medical officer is satisfied, by examination if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering, from such disorder:

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disorder, or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the medical officer considers the attendance of such person at the hospital or dispensary inexpedient, he may dispense with such attendance and take such measures or give such directions as to him seem fit and proper.

11. If the medical officer in charge of a hos-

Power to exclude from cantonment.

pital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3 reports in writing to the

Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice as provided in rule 10 has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, or that such person having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, the Commanding Officer may, if he thinks it expedient, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and prohibit such person from remaining longer in, or re-entering, it without his written permission.

Removal of brothels or prostitutes.

12. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

(a) the keeping of a brothel, or

(b) the residence of a public prostitute,

in the cantonment or in any specified part thereof.

13. No public prostitute shall be permitted to

Exclusion of public prostitutes from regimental bazars.

reside within the limits of any regimental bazar situated in the cantonment.

14. No person shall, in any street or public

Loitering or importuning for sexual immorality prohibited.

place within the limits of the cantonment, loiter for the purpose of prostitution

or importune any person to the commission of sexual immorality:

Provided that no person shall be charged with a breach of this rule except on the complaint of the person importuned or of a member of the British military police force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889.

Penalties.

15. (1) Whoever, being bound by rule 2 to

Penalties.

give information to the

Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of an infectious or contagious disorder, fails to give information or gives false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever,—

(a) having, under rule 11, been prohibited from remaining in, or re-entering, the cantonment, remains in, or re-enters, it without the written permission of the Commanding Officer; or

(b) fails to comply with a notice under rule 12; or

(c) commits a breach of rule 14;

shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

16. Any member of the police-force employed

Arrest without warrant in the cantonment may arrest without a warrant, any person committing, or charged with having committed, an offence punishable under clause (2) (a) or clause (2) (c) of the last foregoing rule:

Provided as follows:—

(i) no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known to either the complainant or the arresting officer;

(ii) no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his or her name and address unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer:

(iii) no person so arrested shall be detained after his or her name and address have been ascertained;

(iv) no person so arrested shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him or her before a Magistrate; and

(v) no person shall be so arrested for a breach of rule 14 except—

(a) at the request of the person importuned or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889, in whose presence the breach was committed; or

(b) by, or at the request of, a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed.

SCHEDULE.

(See Rule 10.)

To

Take notice that under rule 10 of the Rules under the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), published in the *Gazette of India*, 1897,

Part I, page—you are hereby called upon to attend at the _____

_____ on _____ day, the _____
_____, 189 , at _____ o'clock _____ M., and
not to quit the said ^{hospital} ^{dispensary} without the per-
mission of the medical officer in charge unless
and until such officer is satisfied that you are
not in fact suffering, or are no longer suffering
from an infectious or contagious disorder, that
is to say from _____

Medical Officer in charge of the _____

Dated _____, the _____, 189—

The 16th July, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 767.—The appointment of Colonel A. A. Saunders, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Head-Quarters, Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, will have effect from the 24th June 1897, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 740 of 1897.

No. 768.—Captain H. R. B. Donne, Norfolk Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Delhi, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, *vice* Major E. D. J. O'Brien, whose tenure has expired. Dated 5th July 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 769.—Brevet-Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class ;

Captain W. C. H. Mackintosh, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class ;

Captain W. H. D. Rich, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class ;

Captain H. W. Lowry, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class ;

Lieutenant H. L. D. Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 6th January 1897, *vice* Colonel W. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, promoted to Commissary-General.

(G. G. O. No. 627 of 1897 is cancelled.)

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 770.—Colonel A. Gaselee, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Cawnpore, to command a 1st class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, on leave, and in relief of Major-General G. C. Bird, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, appointed to the command of the Tochi Field Force. Dated 1st July 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 771.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants appointed to the establishments noted below in G. G. O. No. 314 of 1897, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified :

Punjab Command.

Charles Henry Watson.

Bombay Command.

Charles Hope Septimus Lincoln.

Geoffrey Orr Fern Sealy.

17th April
1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 772.—Lieutenant Wynyard Feeling Lang, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 16th November 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TOCHI.

No. 773.—The Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, reports from Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding the troops in the Tochi Valley, relating to the attack made by Madda Khels on the Political Officer's Escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897.

These reports are to be regarded as despatches.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the gallantry and devotion of the British officers, and of the coolness, bravery and discipline of all ranks when deprived of their leaders and compelled to retire under the most difficult conditions.

The conduct of both officers and men on this trying occasion was worthy of the best traditions of the Punjab Frontier Force, and will add to the high reputation for soldierlike conduct which the force has ever enjoyed.

No. 181-T., "Field Operations—Tochi," dated Simla, the 8th July 1897.

From—The Adjutant-General in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward the enclosed letters from Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops, reporting on the attack on the Political Officer's Escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897.

Nos. 230 and 233, dated 16th and 20th June 1897, respectively.

2. His Excellency feels assured that there can be but one opinion as regards the behaviour of all ranks after the attack commenced. The report describes in graphic language the gallantry and devoted example of the British officers who, though wounded, continued to direct the withdrawal of the force until incapacitated by their injuries; the coolness and heroic conduct of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the determined stand at the garden wall, where those who fell gave their lives to cover the withdrawal of their wounded comrades; and the admirable discipline exhibited in the deliberate and systematic withdrawal of the force, carried out as it was under a heavy fire and under most trying circumstances. These are some of the leading characteristics of the combat, and it is with a deep sense of satisfaction that His Excellency submits this record of a gallant deed of arms, second to none in the annals of the Indian Army.

3. The march performed by the reinforcements from Datta Khel, who traversed a distance of 9 miles in an hour and a half under the burning sun of a June afternoon, shows the stamina and soldierlike spirit of the party and deserves marked commendation.

4. His Excellency desires also to express his hearty concurrence in the remarks made by Lieutenant-Colonel Gray on the valuable assistance rendered to the troops by Mr. Gee, Political Officer, during the retirement.

5. The staunchness and devotion of the whole force, and particularly the excellent conduct of the native officers when thrown on their own resources, are worthy of the highest praise; and, while deploring the loss of so many brave soldiers, it is with a deep sense of admiration and appreciation of their conduct that His Excellency directs the submission of these reports, with a strong recommendation that they may be regarded as despatches and published under the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

No. 230, "Disturbances," dated Datta Khel, the 16th June 1897.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops,

To—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the occurrences of the 10th instant.

2. An escort consisting of 12 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, two guns, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, 200 rifles, 1st Sikhs, and 100 rifles, 1st Punjab Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bunny, accompanied Mr. Gee, Political Officer, to one of the Maizar villages. Mr. Gee's object in going there was partly to discuss with the tribesmen the realization of a fine, but mainly to select a site for a levy post.

Each Infantry soldier carried 22 rounds in pouch, and there were altogether 10 boxes of ammunition in reserve.

Captain Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., accompanied the guns. Lieutenant Higginson, the 1st Sikhs, and Lieutenant Seton-Browne, the 1st Punjab Infantry, Surgeon-Captain Cassidy, also accompanied the party.

3. Maizar is a group of villages, 12 miles from Datta Khel camp, situated on the right banks of the Shawal and Tochi at the junction of those two rivers and on the Bannu-Ghazni road. It does not appear on the map as Maizar, but there are some names of villages (Khaji Khel, Dilpural, etc.) entered on the site. These names, however, seem to be incorrect. The village by which the treacherous attack began is probably that shewn as Dilpural in the map. On the accompanying sketch map of the scene of the affair, it is marked A.

The road from Datta Khel camp to Maizar passes close to Sheranni.

The sketch map attached is by Lieutenant Seton-Browne, 1st Punjab Infantry, from memory.

4. Maizar was reached at 9-30 A.M. The Maliks, who were believed* to be perfectly friendly and loyal, pointed out a spot under some trees, about 100 yards from a Dreplari† village, for the force to halt. (B on sketch map).

* By the Political Officer.

† The Dreplaris are a Madha Khel Section.

It will be seen from the sketch map that there are more villages to the south and east of the halting place at a distance of 200 to 400 yards.

The guns had been placed quite close to a garden of the first mentioned village.

Guards were posted. Arms were not piled by Infantry.

5. Directly after arrival, Mr. Gee, with Captain Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Higginson, visited Dotoi (a village a few miles further up the Tochi), escorted by the 1st Punjab Cavalry sowars and accompanied by Maliks. They returned at 11-30 A.M.

A meal was now provided by the Maliks for Mussulman sepoys.

6. About 2 P.M., while the pipers of the 1st Sikhs were playing, a man was observed to wave a sword from the top of a tower of the Dreplari village. This was apparently a pre-concerted signal, as those villagers, who were among the officers and men, cleared off towards the village.

Two shots were now fired from the Dreplari village, the second of which wounded Lieutenant Seton-Browne in the thigh. Firing now commenced from the villages to the south and east, and a hot fire was opened from the Dreplari village (north).

The fire was directed on the British officers, and Colonel Bunny was almost immediately wounded mortally through the stomach while looking for a position to hold, and issuing orders to his men.

There was a large number of men at the gate of the Dreplari village who were firing and were about to charge the guns. On them the guns opened with case at a range of about a hundred yards.

Captain Browne, R.A., was now wounded in the upper arm by a bullet which severed the artery (this proved fatal); and Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., was shot twice in the right arm.

Sixteen rounds per gun had been carried. The shrapnel was fired reversed. The ammunition was very shortly expended.

7. At the commencement of the firing there was a general stampede among the baggage mules, and it was this that caused the very large loss of property that ensued. All the men's great-coats tied up in mule loads, most of the reserve ammunition, 1st Punjab Infantry, drums, mess-plates, etc., mule-gear, pakhsals and many other things had to be abandoned. Immediate withdrawal was imperative, and the mules were not present to be loaded.

8. It seems that the retirement which now commenced under such very trying conditions was carried out with great deliberation and in the most stubborn and gallant manner.

As it began Lieutenant Higginson was shot through the arm, and Surgeon-Captain Cassidy in the knee.

The enemy now appeared on all sides in great force.

All British military officers were now wounded, two of them mortally, yet they all continued to carry out their duties and lead their men. The circumstances must be admitted to have been trying in the extreme for the troops, and their staunchness is worthy of the highest praise. Subadars Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, behaved with the greatest gallantry. Getting together a party of their men they made a most determined stand by the wall of a garden (the point is marked C in the sketch), and from it they covered the first withdrawal, themselves under heavy fire, remaining till the enemy closed with them. Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was now killed, and by far the greater number of the casualties of the day took place here.

Under cover of this stand the wounded were carried and helped away, and the guns withdrawn, along a lane, to a low Kotal about 300 yards distant, where a fresh position was occupied. The survivors of the party at the garden wall then withdrew.

The retirement was continued by successive units, very deliberately and with complete regularity, positions being held on the ridges stretching from south to north (*vide* sketch), until the Sheranni plain was reached (about two miles). All this time the enemy was constantly enveloping the flanks. The main road which had been taken in the morning had been abandoned, as it was commanded on both sides, and parties of the enemy were advancing from Sheranni.

Lieutenant Higginson was, during this part of the retirement, again shot in the arm.

Eventually, about 5-30 P.M., a good position was found about a mile from the last of the above-mentioned ridges. Reinforcements began to appear in sight, and the enemy was beaten off.

The fact that the retreat over a distance of three miles occupied 3½ hours shows how stubbornly the enemy was resisted.

9. The number of the enemy at first is estimated at 500, but constant reinforcements during the retirement raised their numbers to probably much over 1,000. They are understood to have lost 90 killed and many wounded.

10. From the Kotal sowars had been sent to camp to call for reinforcements, which reached the force in the last-mentioned position about 6-15 P.M. They consisted of two companies, 1st Sikhs, under Lieutenant de Brett, R.A., accompanied by Lieutenant Stockley, R.E., and brought fresh ammunition. They had covered the distance from camp (9 miles) in less than an hour and a half.

With the ammunition now received the heights around and the village of Sheranni were shelled (the latter at 1,400 yards), with the result that the enemy finally retired, and the village was partially set on fire.

11. The remainder of the withdrawal was unmolested, and the rear-guard reached camp at 12-30 A.M.

12. Some help was given by Khidder Khels, who brought water for the wounded during the retreat; and who, during the following two days, brought in the bodies of all killed, except two which could not be found.*

The bodies so brought in had been horribly mutilated, irrespective of their religion.

13. Colonel Bunny and Captain Browne, R.A., died of their wounds on the road, and their bodies, with that of Lieutenant Cruickshank, R.A., and all the wounded, were brought in with the retirement.

Total casualties.

	Killed.	Wounded.
British officers	3	3
Native "	1	...
Non-commissioned officers and men	22	25

Several mules and horses also killed and wounded.

14. The news reached me at Miran Shah at 11 P.M. on the 10th, and I arrived at Datta Khel, with Surgeon-Captain Ozzard, at 8 A.M. the next morning.

The first matter for consideration was the recovery of the dead left on the field, and the Government and private property. As they were all left on, and close to the scene of the first assault, which could hardly have been reached without much loss (with the available troops), and as the Khidder Khels promised to bring in the bodies, and as there was small chance of finding any of the property still lying there, I was obliged to abandon the idea.

15. A statement of lost property will follow as soon as it can be compiled. It includes 8 rifles (of killed).

16. It has already been said that Colonel Bunny and Captain Browne, R.A., continued to carry on their duties after being mortally wounded, and this they continued to do until the near approach of death stopped them; and it has also been said that Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was killed while fighting in the most gallant and self-sacrificing manner.

The behaviour of Lieutenants Seton-Browne and Higginson, in leading their men, and, after the death of their seniors, conducting the retreat, though themselves severely wounded, is worthy of high praise.

17. The behaviour of the whole force throughout was splendid, and I propose to bring to notice the very fine conduct of some individuals, without which the account of the event would be incomplete, in a supplementary letter.

18. A list of casualties is attached on Field Service Forms.

NO. 6 (BOMBAY) MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

Return of Casualties in action at Datta Khel on 10th June 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers—killed 2—wounded nil—missing nil.

Non-commissioned officers and men—killed 2—wounded 3—missing nil.

Followers—killed nil—wounded 1—missing nil.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Captain	J. F. Browne, R. A.	Flesh wound, right arm. Artery severed, death from loss of blood.
Lieutenant	H. A. Cruickshank, R. A.	Shot in left arm and breast. Death instantaneous.

* Since this was written these two bodies have also been recovered.—W. G.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2438	Havildar	Umar Din	Wound, left shoulder, and shot through forehead. Death instantaneous from second wound.
766	Driver	Alif Khan	Shot through stomach.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
2432	Lance-Naick	Utam Chand	Severe	Shot wound through right elbow, missing bone. Shot wound in right thigh, missing bone. Latter bullet still in wound.
2530	Gunner	Chet Singh	"	Bone of upper portion of nose shot away.
796	Driver	Gurdit Singh	Slight	Bullet wound, superficial, upper part, right arm.
	Kahar	Budhai, 1st P. C.	"	Bad contusion, left calf.

DATTA KHEL; }
11th June 1897.

H. S. DE BRETT, Lieutenant, R.A.,
Commanding No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

Roll of animals belonging to No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery killed and wounded on 10th June 1897.

Class.	No.	REMARKS.
KILLED.		
Ordnance mule	28	
" "	15	
" "	42	
Baggage mule	61	
WOUNDED.		
Ordnance mule	10	
" "	40	
" "	71	
" "	107	
" "	63	

H. S. DE BRETT, Lieutenant, R.A.,
Commanding No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

1ST REGIMENT OF SIKH INFANTRY, PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Return of Casualties in action at Maizar (Tochi Valley) on 10th June 1897.

SUMMARY.

*British officers—killed 1—wounded 2—missing nil.**Non-commissioned officers, men and followers—killed 13—wounded 20—missing nil.*

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel).	A. C. Bunny	Gun shot through body.

WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Surgeon-Captain	C. C. Cassidy	Severe	Gunshot in knee.
Lieutenant	A. J. M. Higginson	"	" (twice in left arm).

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
4497	Sepoy	Shakar Khan	Gunshot.
4759	"	Muhammad Khan	"
274	"	Roshan Khan	"
4595	"	Sundar Singh	"
4411	Lance-Naick	Atar Singh	"
4613	Sepoy	Bishen Singh	"
3872	Lance-Naick	Kesar Singh	"
3992	"	Achhar Singh	"
4474	"	Sawan Singh, 1st	"
4583	Sepoy	Sant Singh, 4th	"
4814	"	Sawan Singh, 3rd	"
157	"	Bisa Singh	"
General No. 1495	Kahar	Ganda	"

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
...	Subadar . .	Nawab Khan	Slight	Gunshot, twice in leg.
...	Jemadar . .	Najja Khan	"	" rib.
4990	Sepoy . .	Imam Ali	Severe	" hand.
405	" . .	Tika Khan	Slight	" shoulder.
4647	" . .	Sukha Singh	Severe	" right thigh and left knee.
183	" . .	Lal Singh	"	" heel.
227	" . .	Hazura Singh	"	" right shoulder.
209	" . .	Bir Singh	"	" hip.
4116	Naick . .	Ganda Singh	"	Contusion L. E. (knee).
4281	Lance-Naick .	Karm Singh	"	Gunshot, buttock.
4706	Sepoy . .	Ganesha Singh	"	" thigh.
4918	" . .	Sahib Singh	"	" thigh.
384	" . .	Prem Singh	"	" neck.
4776	" . .	Ganda Singh, 2nd	Slight	" neck.
3659	Havildar . .	Gurmukh Singh	"	" foot.
3991	" . .	Nawab Khan	"	" foot.
3767	Sepoy . .	Labh Singh	"	" thigh.
38	" . .	Makhmud	Severe	" arm.
369	" . .	Hasham Khan	Slight	" chest.
446	" . .	Saidullah	Severe	" thigh and chest.
1348 R.P.	Mule Driver	Chur Muhammad	Dangerous	" head.

DATTA KHEL ;
10th June 1897.

}

J. A. H. POLLOCK, Major,
Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry,
Punjab Frontier Force.

1ST REGIMENT OF PUNJAB INFANTRY, PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Return of Casualties in action at Maisar (Tochi Valley) on 10th June 1897.

SUMMARY.

British officers—killed nil—wounded 1—missing nil.

Native officers—killed 1—wounded nil—missing nil.

Non-commissioned officers and men—killed 7—wounded 6—missing nil.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Subadar	Sundar Singh	Gunshot wound.

WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant . . .	C. L. S. Seton-Browne	Severe	Gunshot wound of thigh.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
295	Naick . . .	Bur Singh	Gunshot wound. Locality not known.
4663	Lance-Naick . . .	Kanaiya Singh	
245	Sepoy . . .	Dalei Singh	
809	" . . .	Dyal Singh	
1025	" . . .	Indar Singh	
1027	" . . .	Wariam Singh	
1031	" . . .	Nand Singh	

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
651	Sepoy . . .	Fakir Khan	Slight	Gunshot wound of leg.
654	" . . .	Rassul Khan	Severe	" " of thigh.
993	" . . .	Alla Singh	Slight	" " of back.
1026	" . . .	Dhulip Singh	"	" " of back.
1022	" . . .	Shere Singh	"	" " of hand.
774	" . . .	Nur Dad	Severe	" " of calf.

DATTA KHEL;

15th June 1897.

W. DU G. GRAY, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry.

No. 233, "Disturbances," dated Datta Khel, the 20th June 1897.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. DU G. GRAY, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops,

To—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

In continuation of my letter No. 230, dated 16th instant, I have the honour to report further on several instances of individual conduct.

2. After the two Royal Artillery officers had fallen, that is almost immediately after the attack began, the gunners continued to fire under the orders of their non-commissioned officers, until their ammunition was expended; in No. 3 Sub-division firing blank by the Havildar's orders when the shells were expended, until the mules were ready. The men serving this gun were—Havildar Nihal Singh, Naick Utam Chand, Gunners Jowala Singh, Chet Singh and Diwan Singh (II). The carriage mule being wounded, Havildar Nihal Singh, Naick Utam Chand and Gunner Jowala Singh carried the gun-carriage to the relief line (about 15 yards). Gunner Chet Singh was wounded in the face when limbering up, and was taken away by Gunner Diwan Singh (II).

In No. 4 Sub-division, although the gun twice turned over backwards, and two lanvards broke, the men continued to fight their gun. They were—Naick Sharaf Ali, Lance-Naick Phulla Khan, Gunner Dulla Khan and Havildar Umar Din (killed). The gun-mule in this Sub-division

was wounded just after being limbered up, and threw the gun and bolted. The gun was then carried away by Havildar-Major Muhammad Ismail, Gunner Dulla Khan and Gunner Lakhu as far as the relief line.

Driver Havildar Rudh Singh gave great help in sending back the wounded, and Salutri Kewal dressed Captain Browne's wound under fire. The drivers all behaved excellently, even loading up the great-coats on the relief line mules until ordered by Captain Browne to desist. Those whose mules were shot or broke away all helped other drivers or took their share in carrying the wounded. The Havildar-Major seems to have conducted the retirement of the section in a cool and able manner.

During this first withdrawal Lance-Naick Shah Sowar, 1st Sikhs, behaved with much gallantry, keeping the enemy off with his fire, while he accompanied and helped those carrying Captain Browne, R.A. (who had been wounded).

It is to be remembered that the guns, while being fought as above described, were at a distance of only 100 yards from a threatening enemy, and were under a converging fire from different sides.

3. The stand made at the point C (in the sketch with the previous report) has already been described. This was under the direction of Subadars Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry,* and Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs. The latter officer, also, with

* Killed.

great presence of mind, removed a large quantity of ammunition from the reserve ammunition boxes of his regiment, and rapidly distributed it. Some was also carried away by Bugler Bela Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry. The value of this ammunition to the force cannot be over-estimated; had it not been rescued, it is difficult to think how the enemy could have been kept off at all.

The following men had been sent under heavy fire to fetch away the ammunition boxes by Subadar Narain Singh: Naick Lachman Singh, 1st Sikhs; Sepoy Shiv Singh, 1st Sikhs, who went back twice, and was afterwards twice wounded; Sepoy Isar Singh, 1st Sikhs; Lance-Naick Atar Singh, 1st Sikhs (killed); and Langri Jhanda Singh, 1st Sikhs.

The conduct of Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, at the place where he died was most heroic.

4. At this place (C) many other men also behaved with great heroism. All those who fell there gave their lives to cover the withdrawal of their comrades. Among the survivors Lance-Naick Ishar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, fought the enemy hand to hand very gallantly there, killing several with his bayonet, and generally rendering great help; and Bugler Bela Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, who has been mentioned above, was again conspicuous, fighting bravely and effectively with a rifle he saved from one of the killed, and later in distributing under fire the ammunition which had been saved.

5. During the first withdrawal to the Kotal, Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, carried Lieutenant Higginson, wounded, away under a very heavy fire. A little later, taking a rifle and ammunition from a dead sepoy, he covered the retreat of a party (consisting of Havildar Muhammad Bakhsh, Naick Khwaja Muhammad and Sepoy Isar Singh, 1st Sikhs), who were carrying Surgeon-Captain Cassidy, wounded, to the rear. He also carried Surgeon-Captain Cassidy part of the way.

Sepoy Allahyar Khan, 1st Punjab Infantry, carried Lieutenant Seton-Browne, wounded, to the Kotal.

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, was one of the last to leave the scene of the outrage, and both there, and throughout the subsequent retirement, he worked in a very cool and admirable way.

6. During the general retirement from the Kotal towards the place, where the reinforcements were met, the ability and coolness of Subadar Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, mentioned above, were of the greatest value. Lance-Naick Assa Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, did good work in helping Lieutenant Seton-Browne along when the enemy was pressing the retreat.

Sepoy Nurdad, 1st Punjab Infantry, repulsed an attack of a party of the enemy. After shooting down two at a very short distance, he led a successful counter-charge against them, being himself severely wounded.

7. Reference was made in the previous report to the most gallant conduct of the deceased officers—Colonel Bunny, Captain Browne, R.A., and Subadar Sundar Singh. At the time it was written, I was not aware that Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., had also behaved in a most conspicuous manner getting up and continuing to fight his guns, after being once shot down, until he was killed by another bullet.

8. The sudden and treacherous way in which the attack began, and the fact that at the very first the men saw all their British officers shot down, make the staunchness and gallantry of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, even more praiseworthy than they might otherwise have been.

The indomitable spirit of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery is beyond all praise.

9. The conspicuous behaviour of Lieutenants Higginson and Seton-Browne in conducting the retirement, while severely wounded, has been mentioned before.

10. I trust the General Officer Commanding may see fit to recommend these two British officers and all native officers, non-commissioned officers and men mentioned by name above for a signal reward for their gallantry. And I would also ask permission to submit a list of those killed at the garden wall (the point C), with a view to the recognition of their splendid conduct being extended to their widows or heirs.

11. When the previous report was written the casualties were under-stated. They were as follows:

Unit.	KILLED.						WOUNDED.							
							Dangerously.		Severely.		Slightly.			
	British officers.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Followers.	Officers' Chargers.	Horses and mules.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Followers.	British officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Native officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Followers.	Horses and mules.
1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Punjab Cavalry.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.	2	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	5
1st Sikhs	1	...	12	1	3	...	...	10	2	11	3	7	...	...
1st Punjab Infantry.	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...
Total	3	1	21	1	4	7	1	1	3	15	3	12	1	5

* Since dead.

Total { Killed 26, and 11 horses and mules.
Wounded 35, and 5 mules.

Also 24 baggage mules missing.

12. Lists of property lost are now attached.†

13. Though it is not my business to report on civil officers, it would be unjust to omit mentioning that Mr. Gee's exertions and presence of mind were of great value in the help he rendered during the retirement and in sending to call up the reinforcements.

† These lists are not printed.

No. 774.—In G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, opposite the name of Captain A. L. Schreiber, R.E., for "Assistant Field Engineer" read "Field Engineer."

No. 775.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, the following appointments are sanctioned during the operations of the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain F. D. J. Annesley, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, and Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be commandants of the Depôts of British and Native Troops, respectively, at Edwardesabad.

No. 776.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Lieutenant G. A. H. Beatty, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Provost Marshal, 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

No. 777.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Major H. F. Chesney, R.E., is appointed Field Engineer, Tochi Field Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 778.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 18th June 1897, pages 3377 and 3378.

INDIA OFFICE;

18th June, 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Napier McRae. Dated 25th March 1897.

To be Majors.

Major John Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O., from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 28th March 1896, but to rank from 12th August 1895.

Captain Hugh Harry Haworth Aspinall.
Dated 22nd March 1897.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th April 1897.

Arthur Knox Armstrong.
Charles Cameron Leveson-Gower.
Benjamin Proctor Simpson Rooke.
Philip Charles Palin.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant John Marshall Molesworth Collard,
from the Northamptonshire Regiment.
Dated 26th August 1895, but to rank from
28th July 1893.

Lieutenant Vere de Vere Hunt, from the
Royal Artillery. Dated 11th October
1895, but to rank from 24th July 1894.

Lieutenant Ernest Septimus Gale, from the
Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 11th March
1897, but to rank from 10th January 1897.

Lieutenant Arthur Lyster Longhurst, from the
Border Regiment. Dated 25th February
1897, but to rank from 26th August 1895.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 25th February 1897.

George Augustus Hawks.

Dated 28th February 1897.

Alexander Shairp.

Dated 16th April 1897.

George de la Poer Beresford Pakenham.

Arthur Francis Henderson.

Henry Edward ap Rhys Pryce.

William Hugh Simpson.

Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart.

George Kendall Channer.

Charles Alexander Campbell Godwin.

Esme Cosmo William Conway-Gordon.

Oliver St. John Skeen.

Malcolm Henry Burdett Geddes.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant George David Bruce,
from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 27th
February 1897, but to rank from 20th May
1893.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from
the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to
rank from 22nd January 1896:

Charles Lubé Peart. Dated 30th March
1897.

Kenneth Wigram. Dated 29th March 1897.

Henry Charles Melville Northage James.
Dated 30th March 1897.

Cecil Popham Barlow. Dated 3rd April 1897.

Edward Dalton Wylie. Dated 12th March
1897.

Frederic Philip Pierrepont Rouse. Dated
30th March 1897.

Hugh William Niven. Dated 31st March
1897.

James Gervais Lyons. Dated 31st March
1897.

Algernon John Parker Coke. Dated 3rd
April 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

*Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.*

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Edgar Geer Russell. Dated 21st December
1896.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

William McConaghy, M.D. Dated 4th October
1896.

Thomas Stephenson Weir. Dated 31st
March 1897.

*Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-
Colonels.*

Dated 31st March 1897.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

William Owen, M.D.

Walter Conry.

George Jerome Kelly.

Dharmadas Basú.

Alexander William Mackenzie.

Jeremiah Mullane, M.D.

Douglas French Mullen, M.D.

James Alexander Nelis.

Aylmer Martin Crofts.

James Crofts, M.D.

William Coates, M.D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry Augustus Fitzroy Nailer.

Nityananda Chatterjee.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

William Keith Hatch.

Hormasji Dadabhai Masani.

Kanóba Ranchoddás Kirtikar.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st April 1897.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Francis James Drury.

Herbert Jekyl Dyson.

Frederick Arthur Rogers, D.S.O.

Edward Richard William Charles Carroll.

The Queen has also approved of the restora-
tion of the undermentioned officer from the
half-pay list to the Effective List:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Arthur Ward. Dated 12th Feb-
ruary 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the retire-
ment from the service of the undermentioned
officers:

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary
rank of Surgeon-Captain, John Fitzpatrick,
Bengal Establishment. Dated 11th Nov-
ember 1896.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary
rank of Surgeon-Captain Henry Hawkes,
Madras Establishment. Dated 1st January
1897.

The date of retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Major, William Fearn, Bombay Establishment, is altered to 12th February 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Captain Frederic Hewlett Burton-Brown, Bengal Establishment. Dated 2nd June 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Alfred Moore, Madras Establishment. Dated 15th April 1897.

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 22nd June 1897, pages 3439 and 3440.

INDIA OFFICE;

22nd June, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

To be Knights Commanders.

Major-General Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel Howard Melliss, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.

To be Companions.

Surgeon-Major-General James Cleghorn, M.D., Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

Colonel James Aloysius Miley, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, India.

Captain Arthur Henry McMahon, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

To be Knights Commanders.

Major-General Edward Stedman, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Rear-Admiral John Hext, Royal Navy (retired), C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

To be Companions.

Colonel Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beauchamp Duff, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

PROMOTIONS.

No 779.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Gerald Steuart Palmer,—16th April 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 780.—Conductor Alfred Thomas Reynolds, employed in the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 781.—1st Regiment of Madras Lancers—

Jemadar Abdul Latif to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Masum to be Jemadar, *vice* Subhan Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th June 1897.

No. 782.—27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Fakir Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Hayat, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1896.

Havildar Madho Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jafar Khan, deceased, with effect from the 5th March 1897.

No. 783.—40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Drill-Havildar Rozi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Gul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th May 1897.

No. 784.—23rd Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry—

Jemadar Ramasami to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Kadir to be Jemadar, *vice* Venkatasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1897.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 785.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officers and non-commissioned officer in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the

attack upon the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897:

Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Havildar-Major Muhammad Ismail, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikhs, Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, behaved with the greatest gallantry. Getting together a party of their men they made a most determined stand by the wall of a garden and from it they covered the first withdrawal of the force. Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was killed at this point, giving his life to cover the withdrawal of his comrades. Under cover of this stand the wounded were carried or helped away and the guns withdrawn.

In addition to the good service mentioned above, Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikhs, removed a large quantity of ammunition from the Reserve Ammunition boxes and rapidly distributed it. The value of this ammunition to the force cannot be overestimated. During the general retirement the ability and coolness which he displayed were of the greatest value.

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, in addition to displaying conspicuous gallantry at the garden wall as described above, was also one of the last to leave the scene of the outrage, and both there and throughout the subsequent retirement worked in a very cool and admirable way.

Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, also performed specially good service. During the first withdrawal of the force he carried Lieutenant Higginson, who was wounded, to a place of safety, and later on, taking a rifle and ammunition from a dead sepoy he covered the retreat of a party who were carrying a wounded officer—Surgeon-Captain Cassidy—to the rear. He also himself carried that officer part of the way.

When both the British officers with the Battery had been incapacitated, Havildar-Major Muhammad Ismail, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, continued to fight the guns within 100 yards of a threatening enemy and under converging fire from all sides, until the ammunition was expended. A gun mule having been wounded just after one of the guns was limbered up, threw the gun and bolted. Havildar-Major Muhammad Ismail assisted to carry the gun as far as the relief line, and then conducted the retirement of the Section in a cool and able manner.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to notify that had Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, survived, the distinction of the 2nd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred upon him in consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the occasion referred to. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd class of the Order of Merit, with effect from the date of his death.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 786.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain N. F. Mackenzie resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th May 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Bertram George Beard to be Lieutenant, *vice* LeMaistre, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant John Henry McCarthy Rice to be Lieutenant, *vice* Abbott, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Frederick Thomas Dixon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Beard, promoted.

No. 787.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant C. F. Larmour resigns his commission.

No. 788.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Mohendra Nath Ohdedar, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th June 1897, *vice* Toomey, transferred to the Unattached List.

No. 789.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant H. D. B. Sinclair, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 28th June 1897.

No. 790.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain (Honorary Major) James Peter Baird, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 791.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Rowdon Thomas Elliott Lowther Forrest, Evelyn Henry Young and William George Nash, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 792.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Tate to be Commandant, *vice* Hunter, deceased.

William Wilson Petrie, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Tate, appointed Commandant.

No. 793.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Benson Parsick Wall, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Shipley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MEDALS.

No. 794.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th

May 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894):

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major Frank Goodwin.

4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles.

Colonel John Henry Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., (supernumerary list), Honorary A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen, and Honorary Commandant of the Ghazipur Light Horse.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 45.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Engineer F. S. Lamb, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 46.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave:

Lieutenant C. J. C. Kendall, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India (m. c.), for forty days.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 47.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st July 1897:

To be Chief Engineer on Rs. 400 per mensem.

Chief Engineer W. A. Collins.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 48.—Mr. F. McCulloch, Chief Builder, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 15th May 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July, 1897.

No. 266.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *permanent* promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers, attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	1st January 1897.
Monies, A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	
James, H. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Brij Mohan Lal	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Phillips, E. A. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
Stanley, E. G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
Moran, W. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
Kirby, Captain N. R. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
Blakeway, Captain J. P., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Swinerton, R. A. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	23rd March 1897.
Clancey, D. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Cather, G. F. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	1st April 1897.
Müller, H. A. C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	
Walsh, C. P.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	5th April 1897.
Wollaston, C. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	26th April 1897.
Martindell, H. E. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	29th April 1897.

No. 267.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class III, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 5th April 1897.

The 12th July, 1897.

No. 268.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the rank of Examiner, Class III, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel C. H. P. Christie, R.E.

No. 269.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, in the rank of Examiner, Class IV, *vice* Mr. G. W. Sweet.

The 13th July, 1897.

No. 270.—Mr. H. G. Billings, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burma, is temporarily transferred to the Assam Provincial Establishment.

The 15th July, 1897.

No. 271.—Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, for employment on the Rae Bareilly-Benares Railway.

No. 272.—Mr. C. E. Vining, Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Acts.

An Act to repeal the Cantonments Act Amendment Act, 1895, and to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd July, 1897:—

Short Titles Bill.

Cantonments Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 19th July, 1897.

No. 757.—The services of Surgeon-Captain Jay Gould, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th July 1897.

No. 763.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. F. Cleveland, I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties, under the Government of Bombay.

The 22nd July, 1897.

No. 774.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Surgeon-Captain B. G. Seton, I.M.S. (Bengal),—20th June 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant S. P. James, I.M.S. (Madras),—20th June 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant P. Dee, I.M.S. (Madras),—21st June 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd July, 1897.

No. 1043.—The services of Lieutenant D. G. Peart, 2nd Bombay Infantry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

No. 1047.—The services of Lieutenant D. G. Peart, 2nd Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date on which he reported himself to that Government.

POLICE.

The 23rd July, 1897.

No. 426.—The services of Captain W. R. Little, 21st Bengal Infantry, late Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion, were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 22nd May 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 10th June, 1897.

No. 2363-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XII of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to extend Bengal Act II of 1896 (an Act to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884) to the Municipalities of Sylhet, Gauhati, and Dibrugarh.

E. A. GAIT,

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 21st July, 1897.

No. 2537—32-41-F.—Notification No. 2370—32-32 (Famine), dated the 30th June 1897, permitting Captain A. Giles, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to revert to military duty, is cancelled.

No. 2538—32-41-F.—With reference to Notification No. 1144—32-24 (Famine), dated 28th April 1897, it is notified that Captain M. Stevens, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to revert to military duty, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1897.

No. 2728-I. A.—The services of Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor General, are replaced

at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the 16th August, 1897.

No. 2731-I. B.—Erratum.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2287-I. B., dated the 17th June, 1897, granting leave out of India on medical certificate to Lieutenant D. H. Cameron, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, for the words—

“the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty” read “the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.”

The 20th July, 1897.

No. 1113-G.—Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) Class and Political Agent at Maskat, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days, with effect from the 11th June, 1897.

No. 1116-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. F. Patterson as Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

The 21st July, 1897.

No. 2761-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following Civil appeal pending before the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction within the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Surbh Sundari Dasi,
of Secunderabad,

Appellant
(Plaintiff).

versus

I.—Civil appeal
No. 22 of
1897.

The Secretary of State
for India in Council,
through the Secretary to the Resident,
Public Works Department, Hyderabad,
Bolarum.

Respondent
(Defendant).

The 22nd July, 1897.

No. 1141-G.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. G. Jayakar, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Agency Surgeon at Maskat, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Maskat, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 11th June 1897, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain F. G. Beville, or until further orders.

No. 2782-I. B.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Rajputana State Railway and the Western Rajputana State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for all other railway purposes) and which lie within the States noted on the margin;

Jodhpur.
Sirohi.
Palampur.
Baroda.

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I. and No. 333-I., respectively, dated the 24th January 1896, namely:

- (1) In the second column of the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I., dated the 24th January 1896, between the words "Jaipur" and "Kishangarh" insert the word "Jodhpur".
- (2) In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 333-I., dated the 24th January 1896, for the following words in the first and second columns of the schedule, namely:

Rajputana State Railway	Alwar.
" " "	Bhartpur.
" " "	Jaipur.
" " "	Kishangarh.
Western Rajputana State Railway	Jodhpore (to the north of Ajmere).
" " " "	Jodhpore (to the south of Ajmere).
" " " "	Sirohi.

read the following words, namely:

Rajputana State Railway	Alwar.
" " "	Bhartpur.
" " "	Jaipur.
" " "	Jodhpur.
" " "	Kishangarh.
Western Rajputana State Railway	Jodhpur.
" " " "	Sirohi.

No. 2785-1. A.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant F. Wall, Indian Medical Service (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his famine duty in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

The 23rd July, 1897.

No. 2794-1. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Aston to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of those persons professing the Christian religion to whom he or any other Minister working as a Missionary in connection with the same mission is in the habit of ministering and their children.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3110.

Simla, the 19th July, 1897.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of the *Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55*, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the *Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55* will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 1st day of August 1904.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the 16th August next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

Note.—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 14th August and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 16th August; provided that—

- (a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);
 - (b) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;
 - (c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;
 - (d) that the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay in favour of the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, respectively;
 - (e) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay;
- and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (a) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or (c) Government Promissory Notes¹ standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

¹ It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

8. (a) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(b) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The Governor General in Council reserves the right to declare, on or before the 9th August, the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted. If not so declared, the said minimum rate will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Monday, the 16th August next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at the minimum rate and at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

Allotment Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General² as soon as possible after the 16th August; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

² For tenders received by the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (a)) will be made payable upon the 28th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 30th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 28th September:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 21st October:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

14. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by encasement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1897, and he will also receive interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1897.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1897 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1897.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note
No.

Government Rupees

at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
of 1854-55.

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the First day of May 1904, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the First day of August 1904.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, A. B., hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 19th July 1897, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury. (or at the *Branch of the* Bank of *; or into the Public Treasury at*

as the case may be) —

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 30th August 1897.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 28th September 1897.

The balance on or before 21st October 1897.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 28th September 1897.

‡ Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D. at ‡

NOTE.—(1) A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; no: "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Durwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3110, dated 19th July 1897 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 19th July 1897), the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from

CALCUTTA,

The 19th July 1897

G. T. BARROW,

Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 23rd July, 1897.

No. 3253-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.
(Lakhs of Rupees.)

June 1897.

	IN JUNE.		TO END OF JUNE.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-01.	1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1896-97.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,96	2,30	5,49	5,99	26,59	24,84
Opium.	48	53	1,35	1,59	5,82	6,41
Salt	72	67	2,41	2,52	8,73	8,42
Stamps	42	43	1,22	1,12	4,84	4,78
Excise	49	51	1,35	1,45	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	40	43	96	1,04	3,62	3,56
Customs	28	35	98	1,09	4,49	4,49
Assessed Taxes	14	17	30	32	1,72	1,73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	8	9	57	50
Registration	5	5	13	12	44	46
Tributes from Native States	2	4	12	14	90	88
Other Civil Revenue	21	33	79	82	3,84	3,67
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	5,20	5,84	15,18	16,39	67,23	65,35
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 18	— 17	— 79	— 78	— 3,79	— 3,73
Opium	— 8	— 5	— 1,39	— 1,43	— 2,65	— 2,48
Famine Relief	— 38	— 1	— 91	— 2	— 1,49	— 60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,93	— 2,02	— 6,02	— 5,93	— 26,77	— 25,86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	— 2,57	— 2,25	— 9,11	— 8,16	— 34,70	— 32,67
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 2	+ 19	+ 5	+ 71	+ 56	+ 59
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 3	— 2	— 7	+ 6	+ 31	+ 25
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 28	+ 26	+ 88	+ 1,15	+ 2,94	+ 2,91
Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.	—	—	—	— 1	— 10	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 4	+ 11	+ 14	+ 71	+ 84
Issues	— 1,28	— 1,29	— 3,90	— 3,96	— 16,41	— 16,91
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 6	+ 16	+ 17	— 1	+ 76
Issues	— 5	— 6	— 15	— 17	—	— 71
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,08	+ 1,05	+ 3,33	+ 3,20	— 2,68	+ 13,12
Issues	— 86	— 87	— 2,77	— 2,63		— 11,67
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 45	+ 37	+ 1,43	+ 1,21		+ 5,03
Issues	— 19	— 18	— 61	— 46		— 2,15
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 42	+ 26	+ 60	+ 50		+ 2,83
Issues	— 1,11	— 54	— 3,26	— 1,69		— 8,92
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,18	— 73	— 4,11	— 1,90	— 14,74	— 14,48
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 2	— 1	— 9	— 4	+ 3,42	+ 5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—	— 1	— 4	— 3	—	— 12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 67	— 1,29	— 1,71	— 3,77	— 8,62	— 9,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 99	— 1,60	— 2,46	— 4,21	— 13,00	— 14,97
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 38	— 37	— 34	— 25	+ 27	— 1,63
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,06	— 3,28	— 4,64	— 8,30	— 17,93	— 20,86
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 61	— 42	— 2,68	— 1,97	— 14	— 2,63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,80	14,95	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,19	14,53	11,19	14,53	13,32	13,82

* Assam figures estimated.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

General Matters.

Enumeration Return.

No. 3173-S. R.

The 21st July, 1897.

Return showing the estimated number of the several classes of articles given out for delivery in all Post Offices in India.

	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of August 1895.	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of February 1896.	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of August 1896.	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of February 1897.	1896-97.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE	
						For February 1897 compared with February 1896.	For 1896-97 compared with 1895-96.
Letters, unregistered	96,583,902	106,024,757	202,608,659	110,510,268	211,286,898	4.23	4.28
Letters, registered	3,837,636	4,153,830	7,991,466	4,756,966	8,860,140	14.52	10.87
Postcards	73,191,938	80,375,946	153,567,884	87,212,292	166,803,227	8.50	8.61
Registered parcels	1,287,094	1,241,156	2,528,250	1,195,610	2,555,209	Decrease, 3.67	1.06
Unregistered parcels	37,178	47,372	84,550	83,090	153,561	75.39	81.62
Newspapers	14,095,205	14,833,418	28,928,623	14,223,815	29,778,290	4.86	2.93
Book and pattern packets, unregistered .	8,654,202	9,200,138	17,854,340	9,296,654	18,937,216	4.78	6.06
Book and pattern packets, registered .	158,775	183,412	342,187	195,249	404,186	6.43	18.11
TOTAL	197,845,930	216,060,029	413,905,959	229,148,512	438,778,727	6.05	6.01

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th July, 1897.

No. 3172-G/.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department, during the month of June 1897, are notified:

With effect from the 30th June 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. F. J. Atkinson,—

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class II,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in Class III,

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July, 1897.

JUDICIAL.

No. 750.—The following draft of certain rules, which it is proposed to make for all cantonments in British India in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), in supersession of the rules published in G. G. O. No. 460, dated 3rd May 1895, is, as required by section 27 of that Act, hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th day of August 1897.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid, will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT RULES.

Definitions. 1. In these rules,—

- (a) the expression "bazar" means any land set apart for occupation by natives of India, except the lines of native troops;
- (b) the expression "regimental bazar" means any bazar under the management of regimental authorities;
- (c) the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever, venereal disease and every infectious or contagious disorder;
- (d) the expression "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant; and
- (e) the expression "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway.

Information to be given of existence of infectious or contagious disorder.

2. Whoever,—

- (a) being a medical practitioner, in the course of practice becomes cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder in any dwelling, other than a public hospital or dispensary, in the cantonment, or, in default of such medical practitioner,
- (b) being the owner or occupier of such dwelling, is cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder therein, or, in default of such owner or occupier,
- (c) being the person in charge of, or in attendance on, any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder in such dwelling, is cognizant of the existence of such disorder therein,

shall be bound to give information to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of such disorder:

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be held to be bound to give information under this rule if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been, or would be, duly given.

3. (1) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, as many hospitals or dispensaries as may be necessary; or
- (b) make upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary, whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(2) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under this rule shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

4. A medical officer to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall

Medical officer to be in charge of hospital or dispensary.

be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained

or aided under rule 3.

5. Subject to the control over the Cantonment Fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, there shall be appointed, for every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3, such subordinate establishment as may be necessary.

6. So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority shall cause every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3 to be provided with—

- (a) all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances;
- (b) sufficient cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients; and
- (c) such further requisites as may be necessary.

7. Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3 shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made generally or specially by the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries, or in accordance with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may think proper.

8. At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3, the sick poor of the cantonment, persons in the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious disorders and, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, any other sick persons may receive medical treatment free of cost and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, should the medical officer in charge so direct, granted subsistence allowance on a scale to be determined by the Cantonment Authority:

Provided that the subsistence allowance granted as aforesaid shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment-debtors by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

9. Any sick person who is ineligible under the last foregoing rule to receive medical treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3, may, upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit to impose, be admitted to treatment in such hospital or dispensary.

10. If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3 has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing in the form set forth in the schedule or in any similar form, call upon such person to attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge unless and until such medical officer is satisfied, by examination if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering, from such disorder:

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disorder, or the condition of the person

suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the medical officer considers the attendance of such person at the hospital or dispensary inexpedient, he may dispense with such attendance and take such measures or give such directions as to him seem fit and proper.

11. If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 3 reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice as provided in rule 10 has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, or that such person having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, the Commanding Officer may, if he thinks it expedient, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and prohibit such person from remaining longer in, or re-entering, it without his written permission.

12. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

- (a) the keeping of a brothel, or
- (b) the residence of a public prostitute, in the cantonment or in any specified part thereof.

13. No public prostitute shall be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar situated in the cantonment.

14. No person shall, in any street or public place within the limits of the cantonment, loiter for the purpose of prostitution or importune any person to the commission of sexual immorality:

Provided that no person shall be charged with a breach of this rule except on the complaint of the person importuned or of a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889.

Penalties.

15. (1) Whoever, being bound by rule 2 to give information to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of an infectious or contagious disorder, fails to give information or gives false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever,—

- (a) having, under rule 11, been prohibited from remaining in, or re-entering, the cantonment, remains in, or re-enters, it without the written permission of the Commanding Officer; or
- (b) fails to comply with a notice under rule 12; or
- (c) commits a breach of rule 14;

shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

16. Any member of the police-force employed in the cantonment may arrest without warrant any person committing, or charged with having

XIII of 1889.

XIV of 1882.

XIII of 1889.

committed, an offence punishable under clause (a) or clause (2) (c) of the last foregoing rule: Provided as follows:—

- (i) no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known to either the complainant or the arresting officer;
- (ii) no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his or her name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer;
- (iii) no person so arrested shall be detained after his or her name and address have been ascertained;
- (iv) no person so arrested shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him or her before a Magistrate; and
- (v) no person shall be so arrested for a breach of rule 14 except—
 - (a) at the request of the person importuned or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889, in whose presence the breach was committed; or
 - (b) by, or at the request of, a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed.

SCHEDULE.

(See Rule 10.)

To _____

Take notice that under rule 10 of the Rules under the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), published in the *Gazette of India*, 1897, Part I, page— you are hereby called upon to attend at the _____

_____ on _____ day, the _____, 189 , at _____ o'clock _____ M., and not to quit the said ^{hospital}_{dispensary} without the permission of the medical officer in charge unless and until such officer is satisfied that you are not in fact suffering, or are no longer suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, that is to say from _____

Medical Officer in charge of the _____

Dated _____, the _____, 189—

The 23rd July, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 795.—Captain S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., Hampshire Regiment, Station Staff officer, 1st class, Mooltan, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, vice Major Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart., who has vacated. Dated 10th July 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 796.—25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment)—

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

Khunga Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 797.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 25th June 1897, pages 3510 and 3511.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 25th June, 1897.

BREVET.

Captain Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services with the Pamirs Boundary Commission. Dated 26th June 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:

Henry W. J. Senior. Dated 28th May 1897.

Charles I. O. FitzGerald, C.B. Dated 6th June 1897.

Thomas O. Wingate. Dated 6th June 1897.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major F. B. Deane. Dated 14th December 1896.

Major A. McW. Renny. Dated 17th December 1896.

Major J. Monteith. Dated 4th March 1897.

Captain T. Quin is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as a regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 7th January 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:

Robert E. Cox. Dated 9th June 1897.

Alexander J. Shaw. Dated 14th June 1897.

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 25th June 1897, pages 3567, 3568 and 3570.

WAR OFFICE;

22nd June, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, to give

orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

* * * * *

To be additional Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order:

* * * * *

General John Irvine Murray, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel Francis Howell Jenkins, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-General Henry Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps.

General William Anthony Gib, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, *vis.*:

Surgeon-Major-General Charles Sibthorpe, Indian Medical Service.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Frederick Hughes, Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Simpson, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General in India.

Colonel Elliott Alexander Money, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General in India.

Colonel Augustus Henry Turner, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff in India.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Frederick Young, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General in India.

Colonel Thomas Deane, Indian Staff Corps, Director, Army Remount Department, India.

* * * * *

Colonel (temporary Major-General) Thomas Francis Hobday, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General-in-Chief in India.

* * * * *

To be additional Members of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, *vis.*:

* * * * *

Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Honorary Captain His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishta Nawab Ali Khan, Bahadur of Rampur, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 798.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Charles Goodfellow,—16th April 1897.

No. 799.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:

Major Kenneth Mackenzie Foss. Dated 3rd July 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 800.—The promotion of Conductor A. T. Reynolds to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary, notified in G. G. O. No. 780 of 1897, will have effect from the 20th July 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 801.—The Christian name of Sub-Conductor H. Woodard, promoted in G. G. O. No. 725 of 1897, is Harry and not as therein specified.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 802.—13th (*The Duke of Connaught's*) Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Ghulam Raza Khan to be Resaidar, Jemadar Nizamud-din to be Ressaidar, and Woordie-Major and Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Sarwar to be Jemadar, *vice* Izzat Khan, deceased, with effect from the 26th January 1897.

Dafadar Ram-Sahao to be Jemadar, *vice* Shidro Singh, promoted, with effect from the 14th February 1897.

No. 803.—35th (*Sikh*) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Subadar Sudh Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Gurditt Singh, Bahadur, deceased, with effect from the 8th October 1896.

No. 804.—1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Drill-Havildar Bhagatbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Padam Sing Gurang, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1897.

No. 805.—2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry—

Jemadar Lakshmana Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Muhiuddin Sharif to be Jemadar,

vice Abdus Sattar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd December 1896.

No. 806.—3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry—

Jemadar Rudrayya to be Subadar and Havildar Mir Zahir-ud-din to be Jemadar, vice Abdul Latif, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th October 1896.

No. 807.—19th Regiment of Madras Infantry—

Havildar Padshah Khan to be Jemadar, vice Muhammad Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th July 1897.

No. 808.—3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry—

Havildar Aba Nikam to be Jemadar, vice Krishnaji-Rao More, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1897.

No. 809.—7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Havildar Shaikh Nutha to be Jemadar, vice Kamaruddin Khan, promoted, with effect from the 27th April 1897.

No. 810.—25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment)—

Havildar Tulsiram Jat to be Jemadar, vice Saiyid Umar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st May 1897.

Havildar Amarchand Singh Jat to be Jemadar, vice Lal Singh Jat, promoted, with effect from the 31st May 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 811.—Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—

Captain (Honorary Major) A. B. L. Webb, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted

to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

No. 812.—Allahabad Volunteer Rifles—

Captain J. Hooper resigns his commission.

No. 813.—Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles—

Second-Lieutenant William Wallace Johnstone to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th July 1897, vice Miles, resigned.

No. 814.—North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Captain G. Hawkes resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th June 1897.

No. 815.—Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles—

In G. G. O. No. 652 of 1897, for "7th June 1896" read "7th June 1897".

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 49.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Sub-Lieutenant E. W. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, for nine months.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1897.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th and the 23rd July 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Henry George Frederick Geary. (a)	Lieutenant.	Royal Artillery.	23rd March 1897.	Intestate.	Rs. a p. 1,449 7 5	...	22nd September 1897.
Creighton McCrea Poulter.	Captain.	Indian Staff Corps.	25th March 1897.	Do.	640 0 1		

(a) Next-of-kin—Father—Major-General H. LeG. Geary, C.B., Royal Artillery.
Address—Commanding Belfast District, Belfast, Ireland.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1897.

No. 273.—The services of Colonel H. C. Fox, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank*, and Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th July 1897, under Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 274.—Mr. A. F. Higgins, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th July 1897. While so officiating, Mr. Higgins will hold the *temporary rank* of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 275.—Mr. H. M. Cardew, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

The 20th July, 1897.

No. 277.—Mr. T. Michell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. E. J. Moore on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 22nd July, 1897.

No. 278.—The services of Mr. E. H. Johns, Examiner of Accounts, were lent to the Burma Railways Company from the 1st September 1896 to the 9th October 1896, inclusive.

No. 279.—Mr. E. H. Johns, Examiner of Accounts, lent to the Burma Railways Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 10th October 1896, under the provisions of Article 712 (c), Civil Service Regulations.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th July, 1897.

No. 276.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. Burke, Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th July 1897.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 31.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th July, 1897.

No. 599.—Mr. H. W. Gordon has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 9th June 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 29th July, 1897.

No. 793.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant F. Wall, Indian Medical Service (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on famine duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

SANITARY.

The 30th July, 1897.

No. 1881.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information:—

*Notifications of the Board of Trade.**London, July 2, 1897.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Rome, enclosing the following Quarantine Notice issued by the Italian Government, *viz.* :

(Translation.)

Ministry of the Interior.

1897.—Sanitary Maritime Ordinance No. 5.

For the purpose of affording shipping and trade all the facilities consistent with the requirements of the Sanitary Service and particularly for the purpose of avoiding delays in granting free pratique to steamers which, though free from disease, have to undergo medical inspection and disinfection for the sole reason of their coming from a place infected by plague.

Seen the Law of 22nd December, 1888, No. 5849 (3rd Series) for the protection of hygiene and public health.

The Minister of the Interior decrees:

In cases when the owners or masters of steamers coming from Indian Ports specified in the Maritime Sanitary Ordinance of the 1st of May last, and bound for Italy, make a formal application to that effect, a doctor, to be appointed in each case by this Ministry, can be embarked on such steamers at Port Said.

Section 2. The said doctor will be entrusted with the general sanitary surveillance on board the ship during the crossing from Port Said to the Italian ports of destination, and within 24 hours preceding the arrival of the steamer in an Italian port, he is to ascertain that the disinfection of the soiled articles of wearing or domestic apparel has been carried out, and will proceed to a medical examination of all persons on board.

Section 3. It will besides be the doctor's duty to lodge with the Harbour Authorities on arrival of the steamer, a written declaration showing the hygiene and sanitary conditions on board, and suggesting the treatment to be adopted.

Should everything prove to be in good order, the steamer will, as far as the Sanitary formalities are concerned, be admitted to free pratique. Should, however, any abnormal circumstance have been detected, the steamer will, in that case, have to undergo all those measures which are, in respect of the various cases, set forth in the Sanitary Maritime Ordinances now in force.

Section 4. The above-mentioned doctor will be entitled to passage and first class fare on board, free of charge, and his fee, which, in each case, shall be fixed with the approval of this Ministry, will be defrayed by the Masters of the steamers.

Section 5. The dispositions of Sanitary Maritime Ordinance of 8th May last, No. 3, remain unchanged in their substance, as the present Ordinance is meant only to modify the formalities regarding the carrying out of the medical inspection and of the disinfections of such steamers as were constantly in a normal condition from the time of their departure to that of arrival.

The Prefects of the Maritime Provinces and the Harbour Authorities of the Kingdom are charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

For the Minister,

BERTARELLI.

Rome, June 20, 1897.

Published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 1750, dated the 25th June 1897.

London, July 3, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Berne, enclosing the following Notice issued by the Swiss Government, *viz.* :

Arrêté du Conseil fédéral rapportant celui du 29 Janvier 1897, concernant les mesures à prendre à l'égard des voyageurs arrivant des parties des Indes anglaises où la peste aurait été constatée. (Du 18 Juin 1897.)

Le Conseil fédéral suisse, en application de l'article 7, alinéas 2 et 3, de la loi fédérale du 2 Juillet 1886, concernant les mesures à prendre contre les épidémies offrant un danger général,*

Arrêté :

1. L'arrêté du Conseil fédéral du 29 Janvier 1897, concernant les mesures à prendre à l'égard des voyageurs arrivant des parties des Indes anglaises où la peste aurait été constatée,† est rapporté.

2. Le présent arrêté entre immédiatement en vigueur.

Berne, le 18 Juin 1897.

Au nom du Conseil fédéral suisse,
Le président de la Confédération,

DEUCHER.

Le chancelier de la Confédération.

RINGIER.

* Voir Recueil officiel, nouvelle série, tome IX, page 233.

† Voir Feuille fédérale de 1897, volume 1, page 111, recte 115.

(See telegrams from the Secretary of State, dated the 16th February and the 2nd July 1897, respectively, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notifications No. 583, dated the 19th February 1897, and No. 1806, dated the 10th July 1897, respectively.)

Telegram, dated the 23rd July 1897.

From—The Colonial Secretary, Ceylon,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Western India reduced to 10 days from date of departure. Prohibition of landing and transshipment limited to goods classed susceptible. Venice Sanitary Conference revised rules will follow.

(See extract from a letter from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, dated the 23rd March 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 1186, dated the 2nd April 1897.)

JUDICIAL.

The 30th July, 1897.

No. 1067.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Central Provinces Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, XIX of 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the second appeal in the case specified below from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces to the High Court, Bombay :

No. 159-96.

Mussamat Janki Bai and Yamuna Bai, heirs of Gopal Rao Krishna Subhedar, deceased—
Appellants,

versus

Keshao Rao Kaolay and others.

POLICE.

The 29th July, 1897.

No. 438.—The services of Lieutenant G. Rooke, 23rd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

No. 440.—The services of Captain F. H. Domenichetti, 28th Madras Infantry, an Assistant Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 16th August 1897.

No. 441.—The services of Lieutenant A. G. Crocker, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 7th June, 1897.

No. 2295-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend to the districts of Sylhet and Cachar the provisions of the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal Act VI of 1870), as amended and amplified by Bengal Acts I of 1871, I of 1886, and I of 1892:

Provided that, for the purposes of the application of the said Acts so extended, the following modifications therein shall be made, namely,—

- (1) In section 2 of the said Bengal Act VI of 1870, and also in section 1 of the said Bengal Act I of 1871, for the words and numerals "section 21, Regulation XX of 1817" shall be read "the Silhat and Kachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883."
- (2) All references in the said Acts to the *Calcutta Gazette* shall be read as referring to the *Assam Gazette*.

E. A. GAIT,

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 27-I. E.

Simla, the 26th July, 1897.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness Thakur Sahib Sir WAGHJI RAVAJI, K.C.I.E., of MORVI in Kathiawar.

To be Companions.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CHARLES FREDERICK GORDON, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Major FRANCIS HENRY RUTHERFORD DRUMMOND, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Risaldar-Major BAHADUR KHAN, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent
Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1897.

No. 2831-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3068-I. B., dated the 2nd October, 1896, the following amendments shall be made, namely :

1. In section 20, clause (c), for the figures "14" the figures "17" shall be substituted.
2. In section 59, sub-section (2), after the word "determination" the word "of" shall be inserted.
3. In the marginal note to section 77, for the words and figures "section 46 or 58" the words and figures "section 58 or 69" shall be substituted.
4. In section 83, sub-section (2), for the word "in" the word "of" shall be substituted.
5. In section 96, for the words and figures "section 51 or 53," in the text and also in the marginal note, the words and figures "section 63 or 65" shall be substituted.
6. In section 102, for the words "a Tahsildar" the words "the Tahsildar" shall be substituted.
7. In section 104, for the figures "69" and "80" the figures "83" and "94," respectively, shall be substituted.
8. For the semicolon at the end of section 129, sub-section (1), a full-stop shall be substituted.
9. In section 142, after the words "first office day" the word "day" shall be omitted.
10. In section 181, for the phrase "any made rules" the phrase "any rules made" shall be substituted.
11. In section 194, between the words "under" and "other" the word "any" shall be inserted.
12. In section 202, sub-section (2), the figure in parentheses before the proviso shall be omitted.
13. In section 207, for "ddposits" the word "deposits" shall be substituted.
14. In section 209, the clauses of sub-section (1) shall be lettered "(a)" and "(b)," respectively, instead of "(1)" and "(2)," and the remaining sub-section shall be numbered "(2)" instead of "(3)."
15. In section 212, for the figures "58" the figures "69" shall be substituted.
16. In section 225, for the words "village-land held" in the text, and also for the words "village-land" in the marginal note, the words "villages leased" shall be substituted.
17. In the first schedule, for the words "Akola and Belgaum" in the last entry in the second column of Part III the words "Akoli and Belgaon" shall be substituted.

The 29th July, 1897.

No. 2868-I. A.—The services of Lieutenant S. B. Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department; with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his family duty in the Baghelkhand Agency.

The 30th July, 1897.

No. 1170-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) Class, and with effect from the 11th July, 1897—

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the transfer of Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, from Bushire to Indore, and his reversion (hereby ordered) to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 18th July, 1897—

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 27th July, 1897—

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

No. 1171-G.—The following postings are ordered :

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Political Agent at Maskat.

Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Assistant Political Agent at Basrah.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) Class, on returning from privilege leave, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 26th July, 1897.

No. 3256-G1.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor General, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, with effect from the 16th August 1897.

The 27th July, 1897.

No. 3283-G1.—Mr. C. Goodburn, Deputy Post Master General, Bihar, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st August 1897.

Mr. J. L. Fendall, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, Bihar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Goodburn, or until further orders.

The 30th July, 1897.

No. 3382-G1.—Mr. A. Kensington, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, with effect from the 18th August 1897.

Mr. R. A. Gamble, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *vice* Mr. Kensington.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, *vice* Mr. Gamble.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th July, 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 816.—The Governor-General in Council sanctions the despatch of a force, as detailed below, to be styled the Malakand Field Force, for the purpose of holding the Malakand and adjacent posts and operating against the neighbouring tribes as may be required:

1. *Formation of Force.*—The force will be composed as follows:

1ST BRIGADE.

1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.
24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Sections A and B of No. 1 British Field Hospital.

No. 38 Native Field Hospital.

Sections A and B of No. 50 Native Field Hospital.

2ND BRIGADE.

1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment.

35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Guides Infantry.

Sections C and D of No. 1 British Field Hospital.

No. 37 Native Field Hospital.

Sections C and D of No. 50 Native Field Hospital.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

1 Squadron, 11th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Guides Cavalry.

6 Guns, No. 1 British Mountain Battery.

6 Guns, No. 7 British Mountain Battery.

6 Guns, No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

No. 5 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Section B of No. 13 British Field Hospital.

Sections A and B of No. 35 Native Field Hospital.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 34 Native Field Hospital.

Section B of No. 1 Field Veterinary Hospital.

The above-mentioned troops will move on the field service scale of strength, establishments, etc., as laid down in the Field Service Equipment Tables for the different branches, except that the number of British officers with Regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry will not be increased above the peace establishment. Depôts will be formed as laid down in the "Mobilization Measures" in the Field Service Equipment Tables. Depôts of Native Infantry will be on Scale B.

2. *Concentration of Force.*—The corps and units not already in the Malakand Brigade will, on receipt of orders from Army Head-Quarters, be rallied to Nowshera, and march thence to the Malakand.

The Staff and Departments of the Force will be directed to assemble at Nowshera.

After arrival at Nowshera the General Officer Commanding the Field Force will assume command, and all movements at and beyond Nowshera will be made under his orders.

Nowshera will be the Base of Operations, but will remain in the Punjab Command.

3. *Commands and Staff.*

General Officer Com. Brigadier-General Sir
manding the Force B. Blood, K.C.B.
(with the local rank
of Major-General).

Aide-de-Camp . . . } To be nominated by the
Orderly Officer . . . } General Officer Com-
manding.

Assistant General.	Adjutant Major H. H. Burney, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.	Brigade Officer.	Commissariat Captain C. H. Beville, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant Quarter Master General.	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Masters, Central India Horse.	*Brigade Officer.	Transport Captain J. M. Camilleri, 13th Bengal Infantry.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General (Intelligence).	Captain H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., R.A.	*Regimental, Commissariat and Transport Officer.	Lieutenant R. Harman, 4th Sikhs.
Field Intelligence Officer.	Captain H. F. Walters, 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment, Bombay Infantry.	Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling (from the Brigade).	
Superintendent, Army Signalling.	Captain E. W. M. Norie, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.	Provost Marshal (from the Brigade).	
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, C.B., I.M.S.	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Captain W. R. Walker.
Commanding Artillery.	Royal Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., R.A.	2ND BRIGADE STAFF.	
Adjutant, Royal Artillery.	Captain H. D. Grier, R.A.	Commanding	Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B.
Field Engineer	Major E. Blunt, R.E.	Orderly Officer	To be nominated by the General Officer Commanding.
Assistant Field Engineer.	Lieutenant C. M. F. Watkins, R.E.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.	Major E. O. F. Hamilton, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Assistant Field Engineer.	Lieutenant H. O. Lathbury.	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.	Major C. H. Powell, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.
Field Treasure Chest Officer.		Brigade Commissariat Officer.	Captain G. A. Hawkins, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Ordnance Officer	Captain W. W. Cookson, R.A.	Brigade Transport Officer.	Captain D. Baker, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.
Chief Commissariat Officer.	Major H. Wharry, Assistant Commissary-General.	*Regimental, Commissariat and Transport Officer.	Lieutenant G. C. Brooke, 2nd Battalion, The Border Regiment.
*Assistant to Chief Commissariat Officer.	Lieutenant A. S. Cobbe, 32nd Pioneers.	Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling (from the Brigade).	
Divisional Transport Officer.	Captain C. R. J. Thackwell, Assistant Commissary-General.	Provost Marshal (from the Brigade).	
*Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer.	Captain F. H. Hancock, 26th Punjab Infantry.	Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant J. W. Rudd.
Senior Veterinary Officer and Veterinary Inspector.	Veterinary Captain H. T. W. Mann.	FOR BASE AND LINE OF COMMUNICATION.	
Survey Officer		Base Commandant (with the temporary rank of Colonel and pay and status of Colonel on the Staff).	Lieutenant-Colonel V. A. Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry.
Provost Marshal	Captain C. G. F. Edwards, 5th Punjab Cavalry.	Staff Officer at the Base	Captain H. Scott, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.
Chaplain		Section Commandant	Captain O. B. S. F. Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers.

1ST BRIGADE STAFF.

Commanding	Colonel W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.
Orderly Officer	To be nominated by the General Officer Commanding.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.	Major E. A. P. Hobday, R.A.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.	Captain G. F. H. Dillon, 40th Pathans.

* These officers will personally report themselves for orders to the Base Commissariat Officer, Nowshera.

Assistant to Base Commissariat Officer.

Lieutenant E. G. Vaughan, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Transport Officers

Lieutenant R. S. Weston, 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
Lieutenant E. F. Macnaghten, 16th Lancers.

4. *Concessions and privileges.*—The troops and followers will be considered on Field Service for all concessions and privileges from the date of crossing the frontier.

Concessions which are admissible from or between certain dates fixed by regulations will have effect from such dates; free rations will not be given until the column leaves Hoti-Mardan. Commissariat-Transport establishments will receive universal rates of pay and 50 per cent. batta. Staff officers will draw pay from the date on which they join their appointments.

5. Any necessary subsidiary orders regarding the equipment, transport, provisioning, etc., of the force will be issued under the instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 817.—Colonel J. A. Barlow, British Service, Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, and officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Punjab Command, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Colonel H. G. Grant, who has resigned. Dated 8th July 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Aylmer, v.c., R.E., Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Cawnpore, and officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Head-Quarters, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, *vice* Colonel Barlow. Dated 8th July 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 818.—Lieutenant A. C. Boyd, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 15th July 1897, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 819.—Lieutenant G. G. K. Duff, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 24th July 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 820.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Vivian Henry Branson, Middlesex Regiment, officiating wing officer, on probation, 28th Madras Infantry,—21st December 1895.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TOCHI.

No. 821.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 748 of 1897, Major A. J. W. Allen, East Kent

Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Murree, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Edwardesabad, in place of Captain C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O., during the operations of the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes his duties.

No. 822.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Lieutenant E. N. Stockley, R.E., is appointed Assistant Field Engineer, Tochi Field Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 823.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 6th July 1897, pages 3701 and 3702.

WAR OFFICE:

Pall Mall, 6th July, 1897.

• • • • •

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. C. Neville, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assistant-Quartermaster-General in India, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) S. E. Rolland, appointed to command a Second Class District in India. Dated 15th March 1897.

• • • • •

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

E. B. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th February 1897.

C. A. Mercer, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 8th June 1897.

• • • • •

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles Willis Godfrey is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 19th June 1897.

MEMORANDA.

• • • • •

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Indian Staff Corps, Director of Military Education in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 6th July 1897.

• • • • •

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 824.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 24th July 1897.

Charles Burrard.

Owen Annesley Smith.

George Tracey Robinson.

Alfred Ralph Burlton.

No. 825.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major Hugh Harry Haworth Aspinall,—18th June 1897.

Major Claude Francis Gambier,—22nd June 1897.

No. 826.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Alfred Wilberforce Leonard,—14th June 1897.

Captain Frederick Gardner Bradley,—18th June 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 827.—Sergeant James Alfred King to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 14th December 1896, *vice* Sub-Conductor James Gallagher, remanded to regimental duty.

Bombay.

No. 828.—Sub-Conductor Henry Douglas Kettle to be Conductor;

Sergeant Artsur Henry Smith to be Sub-Conductor,—
with effect from the 27th December 1896, *vice* Conductor H. Collyer, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 829.—*20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Ganda Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd June 1897.

No. 830.—*5th Regiment of Madras Infantry—*

Havildar-Major Govindu and Havildar Buddhan Khan to be Jemadars, *vice* Muhammad Ishak and Sayyid Farid, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th June 1897.

No. 831.—*24th Regiment of Madras Infantry—*

Havildar Subbarayan to be Jemadar, *vice* Singaravai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th May 1897.

No. 832.—*4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment)—*

Jemadar Shankar to be Subadar, *vice* Siwnak Pandinak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1895.

Jemadar Issur Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subhan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1896.

No. 833.—*14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—*

Jemadar Bhagwandin Tiwari to be Subadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd December 1895.

No. 834.—*22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry—*

Jemadar Ratna, from the Merwara Battalion, to be Subadar, with effect from date of transfer, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 835.—*30th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion)—*

Havildar-Major Imran Mian to be Subadar, *vice* Rahmanudin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th May 1897.

Color-Havildar Jalal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Pir Baksh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 836.—*Behar Light Horse—*

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Edwards Cox to be Lieutenant, *vice* Coffin, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair Vernon Hume to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pickford, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Frank Braidwood to be Lieutenant, *vice* Macrae, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Edwards to be Lieutenant, *vice* Inglis, resigned.

William Stewart Irwin, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cox, promoted.

Maxwell Smith, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hume, promoted.

Charles Richardson Marriott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant *vice* Braidwood, promoted.

No. 837.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant Phillip McTighe to be Captain, with effect from the 19th July 1897, *vice* Evans, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Peter Andrew Fox to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th July 1897, *vice* McTighe, promoted.

No. 838.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—*

Alic Richard Godber, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd July 1897, *vice* Sharpe, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 839.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant A. G. Evans resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 840.—In G. G. O.s Nos. 570 and 695 of 1897, in column headed "Names," for "Lieutenant A. O. Tandy" read "Lieutenant E. A. Tandy."

No. 841.—Mr. E. Cooke, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, and grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 50.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, Marine Survey of India, for one year.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 24th and the 30th July 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (Commissariat-Transport Department, Bombay).	Lieutenant C. E. Ayerst	23rd June 1897.	Poona	...	...
1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.	Captain W. R. Festing	5th July 1897	Bhamo	...	...
Royal Artillery	Second-Lieutenant A. F. M. Browne.	7th July 1897	Karachi	...	...
2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	Sergeant-Major A. McDonald	9th July 1897	Saidgai (Tochi Valley).	...	...
Indian Staff Corps (43rd Gurkhas).	Lieutenant H. Baillie	12th July 1897	Calcutta	...	...
2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant A. E. Hunt	12th July 1897	Wellington	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th and the 30th July 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Edward Savers Talbot Goodridge. (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	21st December 1896.	Intestate	Rs. a. p. 519 0 0	...	29th September 1897.

(a) Next-of-kin.—Mother—Mrs. Fletcher, 4, Albert Street, Lower Grosvenor Place, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th July, 1897.

No. 280.—The services of Lieutenant E. N. Stockley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on field service.

No. 281.—Mr. A. R. Lilley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is granted furlough for one year and three months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 27th July, 1897.

No. 284.—Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, in Class I of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. A. Morton, on furlough, or until further orders.

The 28th July, 1897.

No. 285.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer at Nagpur, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. E. W. Arundell on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 286.—Mr. P. McKenzie, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th August 1897, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 287.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Selby, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 29th July, 1897.

No. 288.—Mr. J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1897, *vice* Mr. R. B. Buckley, on furlough.

No. 289.—Colonel C. E. Shepherd, I.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. H. Rigg, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 291.—Lieutenant Henry Wood, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

No. 292.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Shaw, and until further orders.

No. 293.—Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from privilege leave, temporarily posted to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH.

The 24th July, 1897.

No. 282.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr. J. M. Coode, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 19th June 1897, and until further orders.

The 27th July, 1897.

No. 283.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. F. G. Maclean .	Director, Class III	Deputy Director General, Class II, officiating.	25th May 1897, and until further orders.
Mr. A. B. Larkins .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.	Director, Class III, officiating.	23rd May 1897.
Mr. A. B. Larkins .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, and Director, Class III, officiating.	Director, Class III, temporary.	25th May 1897, and until further orders.
Mr. F. Mercer .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	15th May 1897.
Mr. F. Mercer .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	25th May 1897, and until further orders.

The 29th July, 1897.

No. 290.—The following is published for general information:

No. 1982 G., dated Simla, the 24th July, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Transfer of the Burma Engineer Establishment from the Local Administration List under the Government of India to a separate Provincial List; and fixing of Cadre numbers and limiting scales for the Burma and Local Administration Lists.

Read—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 524 G., dated 20th February 1895.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 442 G., dated 19th February 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 595 G., dated 3rd March 1897.

Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 509, dated 9th April 1897.

Read also—

Letter from Burma, No. 5204-97 E., dated 18th May 1897.

RESOLUTION.—In Government of India, Home Department, Resolution, quoted in the preamble, the Administration of Burma was constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship. In consequence of this change it is considered desirable to transfer the existing Public Works Department Engineer Establishment, Burma, from the Local Administration List, which, for purposes of promotion, is under the Government of India, to a separate Provincial List under the control of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that this transfer shall take effect from the 1st May 1897.

2. In Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 595 G., dated 3rd March 1897, the number 130 was fixed as the cadre number on which the scale should be calculated for the regulation of promotion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the Local Administration List. In consequence of the separation of the Burma Engineer establishment from the Local Administration List into a separate Provincial List, as ordered above, it

has become necessary to fix a Cadre number and limiting scale for that Province and to modify that fixed for the Local Administration List.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the following shall be the Cadre numbers and limiting scales for the two lists, with effect from the 1st May 1897, and pending further orders:

Lists.	Cadre Nos.	LIMITING SCALE.					
		EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.			ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
Burma ...	70	17	11	7	14	10	11
Local Administrations	60	15	9	6	12	9	9

The orders of Government in regard to promotions, as quoted in Public Works Resolution No. 595 G., dated 3rd March 1897, and in the previous Resolutions quoted therein, apply wholly to all promotions made against the scales now authorised. Paragraph 3 of the above quoted Resolution also applies.

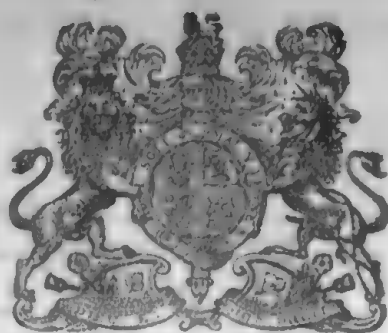
ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be circulated to the Local Gov-

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways. Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

ernments, Administration and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 32. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22 :—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 31st July, 1897.

No. 1606.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to declare that the following substances shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the said Act :

(1) Picric acid, subject to the following exceptions :

(a) Picric acid when wholly in solution shall not be deemed an explosive.

(b) Picric acid which is being manufactured or stored in a factory, building, or place exclusively appropriated to the manufacture or storage of picric acid, and in such manner as effectually to prevent any picric acid from coming into contact (whether under the action of fire, or otherwise) with any basic metallic oxide or oxydising agent, or other substance capable of forming with picric acid an explosive mixture or explosive compound, or with

any detonator or other article capable of exploding picric acid, or with any fire or light capable of igniting picric acid, shall not be deemed an explosive.

- (2) Picrates and mixtures of picric acid with any basic metallic oxide or any oxydising agent, or with any other substance capable of forming with picric acid an explosive mixture or an explosive compound (for whatever purpose used or manufactured), unless such picrates or mixtures be wholly in solution.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 5th August, 1897.

No. 273.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa and Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to perform the duties of the office of President of the Board, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 2nd August, 1897.

No. 817.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of Bengal:

- Surgeon-Captain F. C. Clarkson, I.M.S. (Bengal).
- Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. Vaughan, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).
- Surgeon-Captain B. H. Deare, I.M.S. (Bengal).
- Surgeon-Captain B. C. Oldham, I.M.S. (Bengal).
- Surgeon-Captain C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 820.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

- Surgeon-Captain W. P. Barter, A.M.S.
- Surgeon-Lieutenant E. B. Steel, M.B., A.M.S.
- Surgeon-Lieutenant C. D. Dawes, I.M.S. (Bengal).
- Surgeon-Lieutenant C. B. Harrison, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Madras).
- Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Miller, I.M.S. (Madras).
- Surgeon-Lieutenant H. R. Brown, I.M.S. (Madras).

The 4th August, 1897.

No. 826.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:

- Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton, I.M.S. (Bengal),—21st June 1897.
- Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. D. Dickson, I.M.S. (Bengal),—23rd June 1897.

The 6th August, 1897.

No. 835.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of Madras:

- Surgeon-Captain Robert King Mitter, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
- Surgeon-Captain J. L. Macrae, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Madras).

No. 836.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of Madras:

- Surgeon-Lieutenant E. M. Illington, I.M.S. (Madras).
- Surgeon-Lieutenant F. D. Browne, I.M.S. (Madras).

SANITARY.

The 6th August, 1897.

No. 1906.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in other countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information :—

*Letter from the Foreign Office, to the Indian Tea Association.**May 21, 1897.*

With reference to my letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you a copy of a Memorandum* which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in which are set forth the Regulations that are now being enforced in respect of tea and other products of Eastern origin by the Russian Customs.

* Not printed.

Sir N. O'Connor states that no prohibition against the importation of tea is in existence, and that the process of disinfection which is described in the Memorandum, and which is only applied to the outer covering of the chests, could not possibly cause any injury to the tea.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) GEORGE N. CURZON.

[See telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State of the 10th March 1897, published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 932, dated the 12th March 1897.]

*Notification by the Board of Trade.**London, July 9, 1897.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following copy of a Notice issued by the Governor of Malta, *vis.*:

Government Notice.

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 118 of 7th June, 1897, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, *vis.*:

1. Vessels which are not allowed to enter the Harbour, but are allowed to communicate in quarantine with the Islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the Collector of Customs may direct.
 - (a) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage cases of cholera, yellow fever or plague or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever or plague.
 - (b) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.
 - (c) Vessels arriving from Arabian Ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.
2. Vessels which are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to coal and take in provisions under quarantine restrictions.
 - (a) Vessels arriving from Bombay or Kurrachee which have not been admitted to free pratique in any port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea, or which have not, to the satisfaction of the Chief Government Medical Officer, been thoroughly disinfected before being admitted to free pratique at the said port.
 - (b) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

3. Medical Inspection.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

4. Passengers.

Passengers arriving from Mediterranean ports must, before landing, declare on oath that they have not been in Bombay or Kurrachee within the last 30 days. All passengers who have been within the last 30 days in Bombay or Kurrachee shall be landed at the Lazaretto and remain there, under such restrictions as may be ordered by the Port Authority, for a period not less than 7 days from the date of disinfection and not less than the number of days required to complete 30 days from the date of departure.

5. Goods.

The importation of coffee coloured with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection of the following articles, *vis.*, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, hides, feathers, bones and jute goods.

The importation of vines, vine shoots and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

F. VELLA,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

[See the Malta Quarantine Regulations, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 1775, dated the 2nd July 1897.]

Extract from the "Ceylon Government Gazette" No. 5489 of July 23, 1897.

Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897:—

1. The regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, bearing date the 13th and 26th March 1897, are hereby repealed.
2. The landing at any place in this Island of the following goods, shipped at any port on the West Coast of India, or transhipped to any vessel from any vessel which shall have conveyed such goods from any port on the West Coast of India, is prohibited:—
 - (1) Used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects.
 - (2) Rags, including rags compressed by hydraulic pressure and transported in bales as merchandise.
 - (3) Used sacking or bags, carpets, and old embroidery.
 - (4) Green and untanned hides and skins.
 - (5) Animal refuse, claws, hoofs, horsehair, hair of animals generally, raw silk, and wool.
 - (6) Human hair.
3. The transhipment within any port of Ceylon of such prohibited goods from one vessel to another is prohibited.
4. The Principal Officer of Customs at any place at which any landing or transhipment shall take place of such prohibited goods shall, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct, cause the destruction of such goods. The cost of effecting such destruction shall be paid by the owner and consignee of such goods and by the master of the vessel by which such goods were carried. No compensation for such destruction shall be paid to any person.
5. Any vessel having on board any such prohibited goods shall, so long as she shall have any such goods on board, be deemed in quarantine, and such vessel and all persons and goods shall in respect of such vessel be subject to the regulations published on 2nd March 1897, relating to vessels in quarantine.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 23, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897:—

1. The regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, bearing date the 2nd March 1897, are hereby repealed.
2. Every vessel or boat coming to any place in this Island from any place on the West Coast of India shall be subjected to quarantine for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of departure from such port.
3. No person shall within such period of ten days land at any place in this Island from any such vessel or boat.
4. No person shall at any time within such period of ten days carry, take, or convey any goods from any such vessel or boat to any place in this Island.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 23, 1897.

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

[See telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, of the 23rd July 1897, published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1881, dated the 30th July 1897.]

Telegram, dated the 30th July 1897.

From—The Secretary of State for India, London,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla.

My telegram of 1st* June last. *Italy*—Prohibition to import raw hides withdrawn.

* Published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 1649, dated the 5th June 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th August, 1897.

No. 1090.—The services of Lieutenant W. F. C. Tayler, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th August, 1897.

No. 306.—The services of the Reverend J. H. Mackay, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 6th August, 1897.

No. 309.—The Reverend J. F. Smith, Officiating Chaplain of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the 16th August 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Jubbulpore.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 28-I. E.

Simla, the 5th August, 1897.

The name of the Prince of Arcot is MAHAMMAD MUNAWWAR, and not as stated in Notification No. 21-I. E., dated the 22nd June, 1897.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent
Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1897.

No. 1187-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. George Charles Heinrichs as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. M. Biermann.

No. 2917-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government

of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3477-I., dated the 9th September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following confirmation case and criminal appeal pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Confirmation case	{	The Crown,
No. 1 of 1897, and		<i>versus</i>
criminal appeal,		Rathanlal, son of Hira
No. 5 of 1897.		Singh.

The 4th August, 1897.

No. 1196-G.—Lieutenant T. C. Plowden, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, in the Berar Commission, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the 7th April, 1897, and until further orders.

The 5th August, 1897.

No. 1198-G.—Surgeon-Captain J. H. Farmer, Army Medical Staff, Nowgong, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 20th June, 1897.

No. 1202-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provisionally recognise the appointment of Mr. Pierre Charriol as Vice-Consul for Peru at Calcutta.

The 6th August, 1897.

No. 2048-I. B.—Lieutenant A. G. Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, *vice* Lieutenant D. Cameron, on leave, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 6th August, 1897.

No. 3472-GI.—Mr. L. G. Wait, Deputy Post Master General, Sind and Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, with effect from the 1st September 1897; and the following acting promotions are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders:

- Mr. G. Barton-Groves, Deputy Post Master General, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade,
- Mr. J. W. Welsh, Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, and
- Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, to act in the 3rd grade, of Deputy Post Masters General, and to hold charge of the Sind and Baluchistan Circle.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial, etc.

Exemptions, etc.

The 6th August, 1897.

No. 3449-S R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4747-S. R., dated the 6th November, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for clauses B (20) and (21) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, namely:

"(20) to direct that the fees chargeable on the following documents filed in claims preferred under the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Madras Act III of 1895), shall be limited to the sum specified below against each, namely:

Plaint, petition for execution or memorandum of
appeal to a Collector ... eight annas;
Memorandum of appeal to the Board of Revenue ... two rupees; and

"(21) to remit the fees chargeable (a) on copies of judgments, decrees, or orders passed on claims preferred under the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Madras Act III of 1895), and (b) on applications filed by either party in the course of the trial of suits or appeals, or in the course of execution of decrees under the said Act."

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th August, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 842.—Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.D.C., Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, head-quarters, Madras Command, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Brigadier-General F. Ventris, appointed to a district command of the second class. Dated 23rd July 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 843.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Picot, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain H. T. Brown, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Lieutenant A. F. Thomason, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 13th January 1897, *vice* Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. F. Peile, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, permanently transferred to civil employ.

No. 844.—Brevet-Major A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class;

Major H. L. Hutchins, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class;

Captain C. C. Tennant, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain R. P. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Lieutenant H. H. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class—

with effect from the 13th March 1897, *vice* Brevet-Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, appointed Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras, *vide* G. G. O. Nos. 361 and 769 of 1897.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 845.—Colonel F. Ventris, British Service, Assistant Adjutant-General, head-quarters, Madras Command, and officiating in command of the Belgaum District, to command a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., appointed to the staff at Aldershot. Dated 23rd July 1897.

No. 846.—Colonel J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Artillery, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, C.B., V.C., on leave. Dated 24th July 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 847.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Vivian Henry Branson, Middlesex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—21st December 1895. (G. G. O. No. 820 of 1897 is cancelled.)

Lieutenant Halhed Brodrick Birdwood, Worcestershire Regiment, squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.—26th December 1895.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 848.—Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thomason, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bengal Command, to be Principal Veterinary Officer in India, with the temporary rank of Veterinary Colonel, with effect from the 1st June 1897, *vice* Veterinary Colonel F. Duck.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 849.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:

and Regiment of Bombay Lancers.

Thakur Chhotu Singh to be Rissaidar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

Thakur Bhur Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 850.—The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned a force to be held in readiness as a reserve to support the Malakand Field Force if required.

2. The force will be styled the Reserve Brigade, Malakand Field Force, and will be composed as follows:

2nd Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry.

1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

6 Guns, 10th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 14 British Field Hospital.

No. 45 Native Field Hospital.

No. 1 Field Medical Depot.

The above mentioned troops will move on the field service scale of strength, establishments, etc., as laid down in the Field Service Equipment Tables for the different branches, except that the number of British officers with

regiments of Native Infantry will not be increased above the peace establishment. Depôts will be formed as laid down in the "Mobilisation Measures" in the Field Service Equipment Tables. Depôts of Native Infantry will be on Scale B.

3. *Concentration of Force.*—The British units detailed in paragraph 2 will concentrate at Rawalpindi and the native portion of the Brigade will be concentrated at Hoti Mardan as early as possible, under orders to be issued from Army Head-Quarters.

The Staff and Departments of the force will be directed to assemble at Rawalpindi.

4. *Commands and Staff*—

Commanding	Brigadier-General J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Artillery.
Orderly Officer	Captain R. J. G. Elkington, Royal Artillery.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Captain A. H. G. Kemball, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	Captain H. R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment.
Field Intelligence Officer (Attached to Divisional Headquarters)	Captain J. K. Tod, 7th Bengal Cavalry.
Senior Medical Officer.	
Veterinary Officer.	
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Captain A. Mullaly, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
*Brigade Transport Officer	Captain E. deV. Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers.
*Regimental Commissariat-Transport Officer	Lieutenant H. I. Nicholl, 1st Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling (from the Brigade)	
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	

5. *Concessions and privileges.*—If moved beyond Hoti Mardan the Brigade will be entitled to the concessions and privileges authorised for the Malakand Field Force. Staff officers will draw pay from the date on which they join their appointments.

No. 851.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made during the operations of the Malakand

* These officers will personally report themselves to the Base Commissariat Officer, Nowshera.

Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain A. B. Dunsterville, East Surrey Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, and Captain A. R. Dick, Personal Assistant to the Honourable the Military Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, to be orderly officer to the General Officer Commanding, Malakand Field Force.

Lieutenant C. R. Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be orderly officer to the General Officer Commanding, 1st Brigade, Malakand Field Force.

Lieutenant J. Byron, Royal Artillery, to be orderly officer to the General Officer Commanding, 2nd Brigade, Malakand Field Force.

No. 852.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made to the Malakand Field Force:

Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E., to be Commanding Royal Engineer.

Captain H. J. Sherwood, R.E., to be Adjutant for Royal Engineers.

No. 853.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, Lieutenant F. D. Grant, Military Accounts Department, is appointed Field Paymaster, Malakand Field Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 854.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 13th July 1897, page 3896.

WAR OFFICE:

Pall Mall, 13th July 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Leopold J. H. Grey, C.S.I., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st July 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace R. LeM. Carey is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 28th June 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Edwin M. L. Marriott is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 2nd July 1897.

MEMORANDA.

Subadar-Major Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 14th July 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 855.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army.

Captain Philip John Hantham Aplin. Dated 9th June 1897.

No. 856.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel John Scully, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Johnstone, M.D., who has retired. Dated 9th April 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 857.—*10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—*

Ressaidar Sardar Khan to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Sher Baz Khan, who has resigned the appointment, with effect from the 3rd December 1896.

No. 858.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Beluch Horse)—*

Kot-Dafadar-Major Sarbuland Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Alsai Khan, deceased, with effect from the 7th March 1897.

No. 859.—*24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Drill-Havildar Asa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

No. 860.—*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)—*

Jemadar Jwala Singh to be Subadar and Pay Havildar Nanak Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Isar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th July 1897.

No. 861.—*29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (and Baluch Battalion)—*

Jemadar Madat Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Mirza Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1897.

Dafadar Abdul Aziz Khan, from the 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khushiram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date of transfer.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 862.—*2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry—*

Jemadar Nadir Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Sa'adat Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sherbaz, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 863.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel Henry Richard Shelley, General List (Madras) Infantry,—22nd August 1897.

Surgeon-Colonel George Cumberland Ross, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal,—1st October 1897.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Archibald Maconachie, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay),—22nd June 1897.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 864.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Order of British India of the undermentioned Native officer, with effect from the 10th June 1897, in recognition of the good service rendered by him during the attack upon the escort of the Political Officer, Tochi Valley, at Maizar on the 10th June 1897:

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Narayan Singh, Bahadur, will be a supernumerary on the Punjab list, until absorbed on the occurrence of a vacancy.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 865.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 785 of 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native non-commissioned officers and soldiers in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897:

No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

No. 328, HAVILDAR NIHAL SINGH.—Commanded his sub-section with great coolness, firing blank cartridge when the supply of shell was exhausted, so as to induce the enemy to think the gun was still in action, and helped to carry the carriage back to the relief line.

No. 2458, NAICK SHARAF ALI.—Kept his gun in action under great difficulties. The gun and carriage twice turned over backwards and twice the lanyard broke, but he continued to load and fire after getting a spare lanyard from Havildar Nihal Singh.

No. 576, SALUTRI KEWAL.—Helped to carry Captain J. F. Browne, R.A., out of action and dressed his wound under a heavy fire.

No. 473, DRIVER HAVILDAR RUR SINGH.—Carried the body of Lieutenant F. A. Cruickshank, R.A., out of action, and gave great assistance in sending the wounded to the rear and saddling up the mules under fire.

No. 2479, GUNNER JAWALA SINGH.—Helped to carry the carriage of No. 3 sub-division to the relief line, and then returned to help in carrying Lieutenant Cruickshank's body.

No. 2531, GUNNER DIWAN SINGH.—After finishing his duties in limbering up, picked up Gunner Chet Singh, who was lying stunned and carried him out of action.

1st Sikh Infantry.

- NO. 3362, HAVILDAR MAHA SINGH.
 NO. 4704, SEPOY TARA SINGH.
 NO. 4287, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) JALANDHAR.

These three men brought Colonel Bunny when mortally wounded out of action under a very heavy fire.

- NO. 4031, HAVILDAR MAHOMED BAKSH.
 NO. 4353, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) KHOJA MAHOMED.
 NO. 170, SEPOY ISAR SINGH.
 NO. 4666, SEPOY HABIBULAH.

These four men carried Surgeon-Captain Cassidy out of action under a heavy fire. Sepoy Khoja Mahomed was also subsequently very prominent in the firing line, and Sepoy Isar Singh helped to bring away the reserve ammunition under a heavy fire.

NO. 4118, NAICK LACHMAN SINGH.—Was in charge of the reserve ammunition which was stacked in the valley when the firing commenced. Though under heavy fire he remained by the boxes, opening two ready for issue, and subsequently helped to carry the reserve ammunition away.

NO. 4918, SEPOY SHEO SINGH.—Helped to bring away the reserve ammunition, returning twice under a heavy fire, each time bringing away a box. He was subsequently twice wounded.

The action of these men in bringing away the reserve ammunition enabled fire to be kept up throughout the retirement, and probably was the means of enabling the escort to secure their retreat.

NO. 3900, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) SHAH SOWAR.—Helped to carry Captain J. P. Browne, R.A., out of action when wounded, and kept off some Waziris, who came close up, by his steady firing. He then again helped to carry Captain Browne when the enemy fell back.

NO. 4292, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) SUNDAR SINGH.—Helped to bring Lieutenant Higginson out of action, when wounded, under a heavy fire, and remained with him the rest of the day, taking him back from the entrance of the lane to the kotal under a heavy fire.

1st Punjab Infantry.

NO. 3, BUGLER BELA SINGH.—Assisted in saving and distributing the reserve ammunition, and was also one of the defenders of the garden wall, where he fought bravely with a rifle he had taken from one of the killed.

NO. 878, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) ISHAR SINGH.—Behaved with great gallantry at the garden wall where he bayoneted two men, and much encouraged his men by his example and tenacity, only retiring when actually ordered to do so.

NO. 4545, SEPOY ALLAYAR KHAN.—Carried Lieutenant Seton Browne when wounded to the kotal where the second stand was made.

NO. 173, NAICK ASSA SINGH.—Helped Lieutenant Seton Browne along during the subsequent retirement, though they were hard pressed by the enemy and under heavy fire. Without his aid Lieutenant Seton Browne could not have played the part he did in the conduct of the retirement.

NO. 774, SEPOY NURDAD.—Shot down several of the enemy at very close quarters, and subsequently led a gallant countercharge against them, repulsing them, but being himself very severely wounded.

2. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to notify that had the undermentioned non-commissioned officer and men survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred upon them in consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the occasion referred to. Their widows are admitted to the pension of the 3rd class Order of Merit, with effect from the date of their death:

No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

NO. 2348, HAVILDAR UMARDIN.

NO. 2432, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) UTAM CHAND.

1st Sikh Infantry.

NO. 4411, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) ATR SINGH.

" 3872, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) KESAR SINGH.

" 3902, SEPOY (") ACHAR SINGH.

" 4497, SEPOY SHANKAR KHAN.

" 4759, " MAHOMED KHAN.

" 274, " ROSHAN KHAN.

1st Punjab Infantry.

NO. 295, NAICK BUR SINGH.

" 4853, SEPOY (LANCE-NAICK) KHANAYA SINGH.

" 1025, SEPOY INDAR SINGH.

3. The promotion to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit is also sanctioned of NO. 3369, HAVILDAR (NOW JEMADAR) HUSSAIN SHAH, 1st Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having helped to carry Surgeon-Captain Cassidy out of action under a heavy fire.

4. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of LANGRI (COOK) JHANDA SINGH, 1st Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having when Lance-Naick Atr Singh was killed run out and brought in the box of ammunition the Naick was carrying when he met his death.

5. In G. G. O. 785 of 1897 for "Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikh Infantry," read "Subadar Sherzad, 1st Sikh Infantry."

SPECIAL.

NO. 866.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the

undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee,—12th August 1894.

Major G. B. O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar,—12th February 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 867.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Bevis Alfred Thelwall, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 868.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

John Lang, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 17th June 1897, *vice* Mackenzie, resigned.

No. 869.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

The following promotions and appointments have effect from the 30th July 1897:

Lieutenant George Henry Howard to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant George Charles Blaker to be Lieutenant, *vice* James, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Harold Joseph William Sandrey, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Howard, promoted.

Alfred Francis Corridon and Richard Millet Crux, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

Ernest Clear Hill, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Blaker, promoted.

No. 870.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Willcocks, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 24th July 1897, *vice* Cadge, transferred to the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

No. 871.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Charles Condon Swetenham to be Captain, *vice* Rainier, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant John Ruskin Phillips to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wyman, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Addison Hauxwell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hall, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 872.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Joseph Sladen to be Captain, *vice* Couper, promoted.

No. 873.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Honorary Quartermaster Alfred James Cross to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* McConechy, promoted.

Robert Edward Oliver, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Minchin, promoted.

No. 874.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Second-Lieutenant John Harper to be Lieutenant, *vice* Clifford, promoted.

MEDALS.

No. 875.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894):

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Captain (Honorary Major) Edwin Weston.

ORGANISATION.

No. 876.—The designation "Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps" is changed to "Burma Railway Volunteer Corps."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 51.—Chief Engineer F. O. Gadsden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, on probation, with effect from the 14th July 1897.

Engineer W. Torrie, Royal Indian Marine, is promoted to Chief Engineer, *vice* Chief Engineer F. O. Gadsden, seconded, with effect from the 14th July 1897.

(G. G. O. Nos. 28 and 32 of 1897 are cancelled.)

No. 52.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 11th May 1897:

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Eric John Wallace Tucker.

No. 53.—The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 6th July 1897, subject to passing a medical board:

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

Francis John Buckle Hutchinson.

William Kirkwood Thynne.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 54.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the date specified:

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer E. V. Tucker,—30th May 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th August, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 31st July and the 6th August 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (36th Bengal Infantry).	Captain W. D. Gordon	5th July 1897	Parachenar	...	...
2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.	Captain J. M. Chadwick	25th July 1897	Dum-Dum	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1897.

No. 294.—The services of Lieutenant C. W. Wilkinson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Lieutenant G. R. Hearn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service.

No. 295.—The services of Lieutenants R. F. G. Bond, R.E., and S. H. Sheppard, R.E., temporarily employed in the Public Works Department on Famine Relief Works in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 5th August, 1897.

No. 296.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted four months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Article 348, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 297.—Public Works Department Notification No. 257, dated 2nd July 1897, appointing Lieutenant C. W. Wilkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is hereby cancelled.

No. 298.—Mr. F. D. Couchman, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

No. 299.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification Nos. 353 of the 8th October 1895 and 240 of the 19th June 1897, Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Kotri-Rohri Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Bridge Works and of the British Section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.


No. 300.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 171, dated the 26th April 1897, Mr. H. H. Buckland, officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will revert to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, Grade 1 of that establishment, with effect from the date of his proceeding on privilege leave.

No. 301.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 300, dated the 5th August 1897, Mr. J. Riekie, District Locomotive Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the North Western Railway, in Class I of that establishment, until further orders.

The 6th August, 1897.

No. 302.—Captain Percival Ashworth, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

 Please substitute these pages for
pages 703 to 720 of *Part I of the Gazette*
India, dated 14th August 1897.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 33.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th August, 1897.

No. 1669.—The following letter from Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, published in the Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated the 16th July 1897, is republished for general information:

Whitehall, July 16, 1897.

The following letter from The Queen has been received by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Windsor Castle, July 15, 1897.

I have frequently expressed my personal feelings to my people, and though on this memorable occasion, there have been many official expressions of my deep sense of the unbounded loyalty evinced, I cannot rest satisfied without personally giving utterance to these sentiments.

It is difficult for me on this occasion to say how truly touched and grateful I am, for the spontaneous and universal outburst of loyal attachment and real affection which I have experienced on the completion of the Sixtieth year of my Reign.

During my progress through London on the 22nd of June, this great enthusiasm was shown in the most striking manner, and can never be effaced from my heart.

It is indeed deeply gratifying after so many years of labour and anxiety for the good of my beloved Country to find that my exertions have been appreciated, throughout my vast Empire.

In weal and woe I have ever had the true sympathy of all my people, which has been warmly reciprocated by myself.

It has given me unbounded pleasure to see so many of my Subjects from all parts of the World assembled here, and to find them joining in the acclamations of loyal devotion to myself, and I would wish to thank them all from the depth of my grateful heart.

I shall ever pray God to bless them and to enable me still to discharge my duties for their welfare as long as life lasts.

VICTORIA, R.I.

No. 1668.—The following correspondence with the Government of Bengal on the subject of the recent riots at Calcutta is published for general information :

No. 4113-J., dated Calcutta, the 28th July 1897.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the report received from the Commissioner of Police on the riots which occurred at Chitpur and in the northern parts of Calcutta on the 30th June and 1st instant, in connection with the delivery of possession to the Tagore Estate, in execution of a decree, of a piece of land at Talla containing a hut which was alleged to be a mosque. Mr. James having had for several days after the suppression of the riots to give constant attention to arrangements to guard against a renewal of disturbances, and having since been engaged with the criminal prosecutions which have been instituted, was unable to prepare the report earlier. Information has in the meantime been conveyed to the Government of India by telegram and unofficially. The report now submitted by the Commissioner of Police furnishes a connected account of the origin of the riots, of the riots themselves, of the measures taken to suppress them, and of the subsequent events, and it is not necessary to reproduce these details in the present letter.

2. I am to say that when these riots occurred the Tour Office was at Darjeeling, arrangements having been already made for its return to Calcutta on the 6th July, and that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was on a tour of inspection in the famine districts of Bihar. On receipt of telegraphic information of the riots, the Chief Secretary left Darjeeling at once for Calcutta, which he reached on the forenoon of the 3rd, and His Honour also returned to Calcutta, arriving on the morning of the 5th. Both the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioner possess the powers of a Magistrate of the first class in Calcutta, and on the Commissioner of Police rests the duty of suppressing disorder in the town. He is empowered as a Magistrate to invite the assistance of military force, should it be needed, for the purpose of dispersing an unlawful assembly.

3. The Commissioner of Police has furnished particulars of the litigation in regard to the land at Talla, and has explained his action on being called upon to render police assistance to the Civil Court in giving possession to the decree-holder. He appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to have acted rightly in giving such assistance, after he had twice sent for the tenant Himmat Khan, and the latter had promised to obey the order of the Civil Court and to remove the hut. It will be observed that Himmat Khan actually commenced removing the tiles from the hut, but was dissuaded from completing the demolition by others. Mr. James states that he had no reason to anticipate opposition to the removal of the hut, that there was, in fact, no preparation for resistance, and that it was only after possession was given to the decree-holder that Himmat Khan and his friends were advised by others to retake possession of the land. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the idea of resuming possession was, as stated, the result

of the evil advice of others, and that but for such advice, possession would have been left peacefully with the Tagore Estate. It will be in the recollection of the Government of India that a similar disturbance in regard to a plot of land at Shambazar, alleged to contain a mosque, occurred some years ago. I am to invite reference to the letters No. 39-J.D., dated the 23rd May, and No. 2696-J., dated the 11th July 1891, which reported on the case. In that case also the building was a tiled hut, standing on land held by a tenant-at-will, and a decree was given by the Civil Court for ejectment, the tenant being directed to remove the hut within 15 days. The riot occurred on the day on which that term expired. Although steps had not been taken for placing the decree-holder in possession, the Muhammadans assembled to prevent the anticipated demolition of the hut, and a violent attack was made on the police, who did not succeed in dispersing the mob until after some delay and the arrival of reinforcements. A constable and one of the rioters died of their injuries, and many of the police and the rioters received serious injuries. It appears that some Hindu bad characters also took part in the riot. A considerable number of the rioters were arrested and prosecuted, but the trial failed at the Sessions through the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence of identification. The land was purchased from the owner a few days after the riot for the erection of a mosque. The fact that possession of the land was thus obtained by the Muhammadans in consequence of the riot appears to have been a strong incentive to the attempt made to regain possession of the land at Talla on the present occasion. It was doubtless thought that a re-entry by force would eventually result in the restoration of the land to the tenant and his friends.

4. A compromise for the surrender of the land was, in fact, stated to have been agreed to by Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, and a leaflet announcing it was issued by the persons named in paragraph 16 of Mr. James' report. The compromise was, however, promptly repudiated by the Maharaja, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that any such concession to men who had acted in flagrant disobedience of the law and caused a serious disturbance of the public peace would have been entirely inadmissible. His Honour refused to countenance any compromise under the circumstances of the case. It would have implied a surrender to mob violence and greatly encouraged a repetition of similar lawlessness in the future. It is doubtless the case that the mass of those who took part in the riots were influenced by religious sentiment, but many among the rioters had no interest whatever in the religious question and were animated solely by the desire of causing disorder. The religious sentiment was also shown immediately after the riots to have been misguided. It was admitted by those who had issued the leaflet announcing the compromise that there could not be a mosque on the land in dispute, and that it was not a proper place for prayer. A mosque, as they explained in the second leaflet issued by them on the 7th July, can be built only on land dedicated for the purpose, and not on land in temporary occupation which the owner refuses the use of for public devotion. There was thus, in reality, no excuse or justification whatever even for those who took part in the riots from religious feelings. Any concession to them would, therefore, have been entirely unwarranted as well as mischievous.

5. It will be observed that, with the exception of the incident in Wellington Square, mentioned in paragraph 11 of the report of the Commissioner of Police, the riots were confined to the northern portion of the town. No disturbance was attempted in any other part. On the 2nd July four men interfered in Old Court House Street with a constable who was taking a message to the Telegraph Office, and were convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each. Some uneasiness was felt by the Police lest the Muhammadan operatives of the Lower Hooghly Jute Mills at Garden Reach should join the rioters, but the men refrained from doing so. The only Mill-hands who took part in the riots appear to have been some of the men employed at one or two Mills at Sealdah. As explained in paragraph 13 of Mr. James' report, a large number of men employed in Mills north of Barrackpore intended to come to Calcutta, but were turned back without difficulty by the military. They returned on the next day to work and showed no further desire to leave for Calcutta. At the Mills south of Barrackpore and along the Hooghly and Howrah bank of the river, the hands are reported to have made no movement, and to have kept to their work.

throughout. South of Calcutta also, save at the Lower Hooghly Jute Mills, the operatives remained quiet. Nevertheless it was thought desirable to take every precaution against any possible entry of Mill-hands in large numbers into the town, and military and police were stationed at different places on both sides of the river for some time after the riots. On the withdrawal of the troops, detachments of military police were sent to all points where it seemed advisable to have a guard for some time longer, and they are retained there for the present. The men actually concerned in the riots are stated by the Commissioner of Police to have been mostly low class Muhammadan weavers and brick-layers and the bad characters of the disturbed area. There is no doubt that many were concerned in the Shambazar riot, and it is probably these men who were most active in the resistance to the police, in the obstruction of traffic, and in the attacks on private individuals. In both cases the riots were got up by people of the same neighbourhood, and many of the bad characters, Hindu and Muhammadan, joined those who were undoubtedly moved by religious feeling. It will be seen that on the present occasion the telephone wires were twice cut at Baliaghata on the 1st July, as reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. A young Jew named Cohen is under trial for having cut the wire on the night of the 30th June in the Harrison Road, and there may possibly have been some connection between that case and the two others at Baliaghata. The attacks made on Europeans in the streets of the disturbed area were a very deplorable incident of the disturbances. They are explained to some extent by the intense excitement prevailing, and were perhaps chiefly committed by the bad characters, who took advantage of the excitement to molest respectable persons using the public thoroughfares. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that injuries should have thus been caused in the disturbances to private individuals, who had done nothing whatever to provoke such treatment. It will be seen that no firearms were used by the rioters, that no looting was committed, and that no attack was made on private houses, whether European or Native. The Commissioner of Police has furnished a list of the prosecutions arising out of the riots. The most important are those now pending before Mr. Wheeler, the Joint Magistrate of Alipore. He has been specially deputed for the trial of these cases, and the prosecution is conducted by Counsel under the instructions of the Legal Remembrancer.

6. As observed by the Commissioner of Police in paragraph 11 of his report, the disturbances lasted from dawn of the 30th June to 3 P.M. of the 1st July, or for about 36 hours. The Lieutenant-Governor has carefully considered the measures taken by the Commissioner of Police during this interval, with the view of satisfying himself whether quiet might not have been restored earlier by the use of firearms in dispersing the first unlawful assemblies. It will be seen that the police had no difficulty in dispersing the mob on the morning of the 30th June, actually arresting 74 of the men on that occasion. When, again, the attack was made on the Talla Pumping Station during the day, the rioters were dispersed before the arrival of the Commissioner of Police. Neither then nor in the morning would the use of firearms have been justifiable. On the other hand, the police appear to have been compelled to use their carbines on the next day at Baliaghata, as the mob refused to disperse and made attacks on them. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Commissioner of Police acted with judgment and due regard to the law in abstaining from the use of firearms so long as the mobs could be dispersed without recourse to firing. The loss of life which has actually occurred is very regrettable, but it would have been far larger if the police had not acted with commendable moderation in dispersing the rioters.

7. The leaflets which have been issued explaining that there could be no mosque on the disputed land were useful in putting an end to the excitement among the lower class Muhammadans. The Hon'ble Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah and the other gentlemen mentioned by the Commissioner of Police in paragraphs 20, 21 and 23 of his report did useful service in issuing the circulars. The clear declaration of these gentlemen as to the impossibility of having a mosque on land which is not specially dedicated or is not held in perpetuity is of great value, not only in reference to the present case but as likely to facilitate the disposal of other disputes which may now exist or hereafter arise in regard to huts used for worship without the authority of

the owners of the sites. It appears to have become a common practice for Muhammadan tenants of the lower classes in the suburbs of Calcutta to erect such huts, and there has thus existed for many years past a constant danger of disturbances such as have just occurred and as occurred at Shambazar in 1891. The Commissioner of Police will be desired to report any pending disputes with a view to their settlement, and he will in future inform the Government of every new dispute before taking any action.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor considered the question of quartering special police in the disturbed parts of the town at the expense of the Muhammadan inhabitants under Act V of 1861. The Act is, however, held by the Advocate General and the Legal Remembrancer not to apply to Calcutta and its suburbs, for which there are special Police Acts, and action under it was not, therefore, possible. A copy of the joint opinion of the Law officers is annexed. Mr. Stevens thinks that it would be desirable to remove the anomaly by which the Government is exceptionally debarred from using this resource in the particular area named. At the same time he is not prepared to say that in this particular case he would have considered it judicious to take such action, even if it had been legally open to him. On the one hand there would have been much danger of punishing the well-disposed together with the turbulent, and, on the other, it would probably have been impossible to reach the one class whose participation in the riots had no possible excuse, namely, the miscellaneous bad characters who had no interest in the original cause of excitement. The question whether the permanent police force of the town should be strengthened will be considered. The Lieutenant-Governor further proposes to appoint a small committee, on which the Mill owners will be represented, for the purpose of considering the same question in regard to the police force maintained along the banks of the river. The operatives at the Mills are very numerous and are easily excited by evil advice, and it is desirable that the police force should be adequate at all times to suppress promptly any riotous outbreak.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the great readiness with which Lieutenant-Colonel Wilford, who was in temporary command of the district, acceded to the requests of the Commissioner of Police and of the Local Government for military aid, and the promptitude with which the troops were despatched to the places at which their presence was desired. The conduct of the detachments was throughout exemplary. Although those sent to the scene of the riots were fortunately not required actively to assist in dispersing the rioters, their presence considerably strengthened the hands of the police. The Lieutenant-Governor appreciates also the alacrity with which the Volunteers offered their services.

10. In conclusion I am to say that Mr. Stevens desires to express his full approval of the action of the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates throughout these serious and alarming disturbances. Mr. James had not been in charge of his appointment one month when he was called upon by the Civil Court to render police assistance for the delivery of possession of the disputed land. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that he took sufficient care to satisfy himself as to the possibility of a disturbance by sending for the tenant, Himmat Khan, and that, after receiving the man's promise to obey the decree and remove the hut himself, he was justified in assuming that there would be no real resistance to the process of the Civil Court. When the disturbances commenced, and while they lasted, he appears to have made the best use of his police, while seeking the aid of the military, and to have taken firm but judicious action in dispersing the mobs. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that some of the police should have received serious injuries in suppressing the riots.

No. 7084, dated Calcutta, the 22nd July 1897.

From—A. H. JAMES, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 3733 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to submit a full report of the facts connected with the recent Talla riot.

I think it desirable to first give a short history of the land and the case which led up to the riot.

2. It appears that the land in question is a small plot, thirteen chitaks in area, forming portion of a large plot, two bighas in area, which belongs to the estate of the late Hon'ble P. C. Tagore, C.S.I. This estate was the subject-matter of the well-known suit of Tagore *versus* Tagore, and the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., has been declared entitled to a life interest, the reversionary interest therein being now vested in a Company in England known as the Tagore Estates, Limited. The estate has been, since about the year 1872, in the hands and management of a Receiver appointed by an order of the High Court made in the suit above mentioned, and the powers of the Receiver are regulated and defined by that order. The present Receiver has held the office since the year 1888. The plot of land in question, *i.e.*, the whole two bighas, had been let out for many years to a man called Arman Goldar at a rental of at first Rs. 51, and later Rs. 57 per annum. The terms of the lease under which he from time to time held authorised him, amongst other provisions, to raise huts on the land, and provided that on the expiration of his term he should have no right in the land, and that he should not allow any encroachment thereon by anybody. Arman Goldar himself had from about the year 1872 occupied a hut on the very spot which has been the subject of the late dispute. His hut was a common thatched one, and two of its walls were the boundary walls of the property. On the 9th December 1893, a suit was instituted by the Receiver against this tenant, Arman Goldar, in the Court of the Munsif of Sealdah, for non-payment of his rent for the purpose of ejecting him from the land. Arman Goldar did not defend the suit, and an *ex-parte* decree was obtained against him on the 18th January 1894. An order for the execution of the decree was made on the 4th May 1894, and Arman Goldar was ejected from the land on the 8th June 1894, possession of which was obtained by the estate on that date, including the thatched hut in which the tenant, Arman Goldar, had been residing up to that time. No suggestion of any musjid being on this plot, or that the thatched hut was a musjid, was ever heard of by any one up to this time.

3. On the 29th December 1894, a letter was addressed to the Receiver by the Secretary to the Cossipore and Chitpore Municipality, in which it was stated that "Himmat Khan, a tenant of the land belonging to the above-mentioned estate, has applied for permission to construct a culvert with parapets between the road and his tenanted land in front of a tiled hut musjid, which has lately been considerably improved," and the letter required the Receiver as the landlord to make a formal application in regard to this request. This was the first occasion that the Receiver had heard of this man, and on enquiries being instituted, it was discovered that he had, without any notice to anyone, or any permission at all, taken possession about two months previously of the thatched hut, which had been the residence of Arman Goldar, that he had removed the thatched roof of the hut and had substituted for it a tiled roof, and had made some small additions to the old walls. He was at once called upon to quit, but refused to do so. A suit was thereupon instituted against him in the Court of the First Munsif of Sealdah on the 11th February 1895. He appeared to the suit, and filed a written statement. He appeared at the hearing and called evidence on his own behalf, but a decree was obtained against him on the 19th July 1895. (A copy of the decree is annexed.) He appealed from that decision to the District Judge of the 24-Parganas, but he never appeared further in the proceedings, and on the 17th September 1896 his appeal was dismissed with costs *ex-parte*. On the 16th April 1897 an application for execution of the decree was made to the First Munsif. On the 19th May 1897 an application was made to that Court, asking that police assistance should be obtained when possession was being made over, and a similar application was made on the 17th June 1897. Various dates were fixed by the Court for the execution proceedings, *viz.*, the 26th May 1897, 24th June 1897, and the last order required possession to be made over to the Receiver before the 1st July 1897, and directed police assistance.

4. On the 18th ultimo, copy of an order, dated 17th idem, was received by me from the First Munsif of Sealdah, requesting that assistance might be

rendered in carrying out the Court's order for the ejectment of the defendant, Himmat Khan, from the disputed land, and making over possession to the plaintiff, the Receiver of the estate. On receipt of this, I sent for Himmat Khan and explained to him the Court's order, which he promised to obey. On the 25th June I received a letter from the Receiver, informing me that the Civil Court authorities would come on the 28th June to deliver possession, in accordance with the decree No. 155, dated 19th July 1895, and, as a pretence had been made that the hut was a musjid, he apprehended resistance from the side of the defendant and his friends, so he asked for police assistance. I again sent for Himmat Khan and four of his friends, who came and saw me on the morning of the 28th, when I explained to them the order of the Court. These men promised to remove the hut themselves, and on returning to their homes did actually remove a portion of the tiles from the roof, when they were advised by their neighbours and friends to desist, as I learnt subsequently after possession had been given. I had no reason to believe that there would be opposition to the removal of the hut by the Muhammadans of the neighbourhood, as the man stated that he was prepared to pull down the hut himself, and as a fact no preparation was made to offer resistance, and there is no doubt that the idea of taking possession again was an after-thought put into Himmat Khan and his friends' heads by people next day. However, as the Receiver apprehended there might be some opposition, I deputed the Deputy Commissioner with a body of police officers and men to proceed to the spot and in their presence the Court peons put the Receiver's people in possession of the land after the latter had removed the hut. There was a collection of the villagers in and about the disputed land, but no resistance of any sort was offered. During the whole of Tuesday I received no intimation of any intended disturbance.

5. At about 10 P.M. on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, I received information from the Superintendent of the Division that a number of Muhammadans were assembled at Talla, apparently with the intention of rebuilding the hut. I directed him to find out more definitely the real object of these men. Later on, at about 1-30 A.M., on the morning of the 30th ultimo, I received another message from the Superintendent to the effect that more than 2,000 people had assembled in and about the disputed land, that they had entirely stopped the traffic on the public road, and that they were holding the Talla Bridge and molesting people. On receipt of this information, I telephoned for the reserve force to turn out, and directed the Superintendents of the Divisions to proceed at once to Ultadanga with the available men they could collect. On arrival at Lall Bazar from my house, I received further information that the rioters were increasing in numbers, so deemed it advisable to ask the Fort authorities to send 50 men of the Gloucestershire Regiment, in case their assistance would be needed. I also telephoned to the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, as well as informed the Sealdah Deputy Magistrate of the unlawful assembly in their jurisdiction. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas came out with me to Ultadanga, where I found the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, with a strong force of Police. A little before daybreak I started with the police force for the scene of the disturbance, which was about half a mile off. On my way I met the 50 men of the Gloucestershire Regiment with their officers at Talla Bridge, who followed us to the top of the Railway over-bridge on the Barrackpore Road. On arriving within 150 yards of the rioters I halted and sent forward two Muhammadan officers to direct the rioters to disperse, and if they would not do so, to call some of the leaders of the mob. They returned with a man named Sobrati, whom I directed to go back and tell the rioters that, if they did not disperse quietly within five minutes, they would be made to do so by force. He practically refused to obey, and when he got back to the rioters, it was evident they meant to resist, for after hearing what their leader had to say, the whole crowd commenced to cry out "Ali Ali" and "Din Din" and brandish their sticks. After the five minutes were up, the Police were ordered to advance, and in a very short time had closed with the rioters, when there was a short mêlée, after which the rioters fled, leaving a number of prisoners in the hands of the police. The prisoners were then collected and put in a line on the road, and their names recorded with those of the arresting officers. The total number arrested was 74. I left a guard of

25 men with a European Inspector, which I considered sufficient, as I did not anticipate any further disturbance, the rioters having completely dispersed, and a number of arrests having been made. I then returned to head-quarters, leaving Mr. Paget, the Deputy Commissioner, to see the prisoners escorted to the station and hospital, as several of them were slightly wounded.

6. At about mid-day, the rioters returned in great numbers, when the Police guard went inside the pumping station. The mob attacked the station, and threw brickbats at the inmates. They then attempted to scale the walls, when the Inspector fired a couple of charges of snipe shot into them, and the rioters fell back. In the attack, some of the police in the pumping station were hurt, but none of the rioters were seriously injured. Hearing of this attack, I again requisitioned assistance from the Fort authorities, as it was understood that greater resistance would be offered, and then started with the Deputy Commissioner for Talla, where all available men had been sent ahead; but, on arrival, found that Superintendent Merriman, who had been sent *via* Chitpore, had just dispersed the rioters, making five arrests. The rioters, in this instance, made some resistance, but were soon dispersed. I remained at Talla till past 5 P.M., when everything appeared quiet, but apprehending that there might be further disturbance during the night, I reinforced the Police guard at the pumping station. While the Deputy Commissioner and myself were driving in a dog-cart, stones were thrown at us by men gathered on the road-side, at the corner of Gas Street, on the Circular Road. Shortly after, a party of 80 constables, with their officers, also returning from Talla to their stations, were attacked by a mob in Machooa Bazar Street, and, after a sharp encounter, the Police dispersed them.

7. Shortly after my return to head-quarters, I received information that a couple of officers of the Gloucestershire Regiment, while riding their bicycles on Upper Circular Road, had been attacked, and several passers-by had stones and brickbats thrown at them. It became clear that the Talla rioters had shifted their scene of operation from Talla to the Machooa Bazar section of the town. In view of this, I requested Colonel Wilford, of the Gloucestershire Regiment, to order two Companies of his Regiment, and the troop of Bengal Cavalry from Alipore out, to help the Police in keeping order in the above portion of the town. Major Eddis also offered the services of the Calcutta Light Horse, who turned out and patrolled the Harrison Road for a couple of hours.

8. During the night of the 30th June, up to 3-30 A.M. of the 1st July, the middle portion of the Harrison Road, as shown in the map, herewith attached, was the scene of disorder. Both Christians and Hindus, whether on foot or in conveyances, were insulted and stoned. The road was cleared three or four times by the Police, who had to fire a few shots, but the rioters collected again in some other spot. They pulled down the old wooden lamp-posts and set fire to them. They also rolled out the big drainpipes, which were along the side, into the middle of the road, which effectually stopped wheel traffic.

9. About 3-30 A.M., having received information that there was still rioting going on, I went out with a half company of the Gloucestershire Regiment that was kept in reserve at Lall Bazar, and marched with them *via* Chitpore Road to Harrison Road, up that road to Halliday Street, and returned by Machooa Bazar Street, but met with no resistance, nor saw any rioters about. In fact, everything had become suddenly quiet. As the day advanced, I received a report about 9 A.M. from the Northern Division Suburbs that the Police had been attacked at Raja Bazar, and that the Superintendent apprehended an attack at Belliaghatta thana. I, therefore, sent out a body of European constables, armed with carbines and buck-shot, under the Deputy Commissioner, to Belliaghatta, while at the same time measures were taken to keep the disturbers of the peace well in hand in the parts of the town where they had been during the previous night.

10. The Deputy Commissioner, on his way to Belliaghatta, found the rioters assembled in great force in Gas Street. They at once attacked him and his men by throwing stones and brickbats at them. He was, therefore, obliged to fire on them before he could disperse them, and get on to his destination, from where he applied for a reinforcement, and, on his way back, he was again attacked at the same place, but soon drove the rioters off. This was practically the last

attempt the rioters made to resist the Police, for by 3 P.M. there was not a sign of a rioter in the town or suburbs. (I attach a copy of Mr. Paget's report.) Throughout the disturbance there was no occasion to call upon the Military to fire, and the Calcutta Light Horse also did not make use of their arms.

11. From the above it will be seen that the possession of the land under dispute was peacefully taken over by the owners on the afternoon of the 28th June; that for 30 hours there was no disturbance or signs of a disturbance; that from dawn of the 30th to 3 P.M. of 1st July, there was more or less rioting going on at Talla and in the Machooa Bazar section of the town, which eventually had to be put down by the Police, by the use of fire arms, and that everything has been quiet since. There was no disturbance in Belliaghatta, or any other part of the town, except the following case. On the north side of Wellington Square, a number of Muhammadans, on Wednesday night, assaulted the beat constable and stopped a gharry, the occupant of which fired a shot, which mortally wounded one of his assailants. The gharry-driver and the person who fired the shot have not been discovered. A Police patrol came up next moment, and the crowd fled in all directions. The wounded man was removed to hospital, but died just as he got there. A Coroner's inquest has been held, and the Jury found the following verdict:

"The deceased was shot in a riot, by some unknown person, in self-defence, which was a justifiable homicide."

12. The rioters were composed mostly of low-class Muhammadan weavers and bricklayers, who were joined by the bad characters of the disturbed area. The rioters' chief object of attack was the Police, but several Europeans were assaulted in the streets. The exact number of Europeans has not been obtained, but from all accounts, the number would be about a dozen, of whom three or four were badly hurt. There were no attacks on European houses or, as far as is known, on native houses either. There was no looting in the town or suburbs.

13. On the 6th July information was received that a large number of Mill-hands had collected above Barrackpore and were coming down to Calcutta, and it was also rumoured that the Howrah and Garden Reach Mill hands intended joining the Calcutta rioters.

Precautions were accordingly taken to prevent the Mill-hands from entering Calcutta. Police and a few of the Military were sent out from Barrackpore to turn back the Mill-hands, which there was no difficulty in doing. A Company of the Native Regiment in Fort William was stationed at Howrah, and two other Companies deputed, one to Serampore and the other to Hooghly, while a Company of the Munster Fusiliers was brought in from Dum-Dum and stationed at the Talla pumping station. At the same time two Companies of the Native Regiment at Alipore were warned to be in readiness. The Mill-hands did not, however, move except above Barrackpore, and the Company of the Munsters was withdrawn on the 12th, and the Companies of Native Infantry on the 15th.

14. After the riots had been quelled, Hazi Nur Mahomed, Syud Shamsul Huda, Syud Mahomed Tahir and Hazi Abdul Razaq, accompanied by two Bengalis, one of whom gave his name as Jogendra Nath Sen, called at the Police office at about 7 P.M. on the 1st July, and interviewed me and informed me that Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore had agreed to make a free gift of the disputed land to the Muhammadans, and had sent for them by Jogendra Nath Sen, the agent of the Maharaja. Hazi Nur Mahomed informed me that a circular to this effect would be issued the following morning. On this I said that I had no interest in the case, and so long as there was no disturbance of the public peace, they were at liberty to do what they liked.

15. These people left me saying they were going to see the Maharaja Bahadur. I have since ascertained that they did not see Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, but saw his brother, Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, who expressed his anxiety to settle the dispute at all cost, and gave the Muhammadan gentlemen to understand that he had his brother's permission to settle this affair amicably. The Muhammadan gentlemen wanted to see the Maharaja, but were told that it was rather late to see him that night, but they could accept Sir Sourendra Mohan

Tagore's words for his brother. Acting upon this assurance the Muhammadan gentlemen issued their first circular.

16. On the morning of 2nd July, this leaflet was issued. It was signed by—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Hazi Nur Mahomed Zakeriah. | (5) Hazi Rahim Buksh. |
| (2) Hazi Mahomed Abdul Razaq. | (6) Mirza Mahomed Ali. |
| (3) Syud Shamsul Huda. | (7) Mahomed Tahir. |
| (4) Shaik Buksh Elahi. | |

The substance of this circular was to the effect that Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore had graciously given them the land, so the Muhammadans should thank the Maharaja, and that the Muhammadans should not act against the law. "Be it also known to the public," it said, "that God helping, the Talla mosque will soon be a pukka building."

17. After issuing this circular, the same Muhammadan gentlemen called on Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, and were told that he could not agree to give up his interest in the disputed land, and that the matter was a public question and it did not rest with him.

18. On Wednesday, the 7th July, another leaflet was issued by—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Hazi Nur Mahomed, | (4) Shaik Buksh Elahi. |
| (2) Hazi Abdul Razaq. | (5) Hazi Rahim Buksh. |
| (3) Syud Shamsul Huda. | (6) Syud Mahomed Tahir. |

This circular was to the following effect:—"That the Maharaja's brother, Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, promised to give away the land for building a mosque, and under his permission a notice was issued, but it now appears that the Maharaja has only a life interest in the property, and the land actually belongs to a syndicate in England. So we are very sorry that the Maharaja cannot give the land. Unless a land is *wakf*, no mosque could be built on it, and by praying there, one cannot derive the benefit of having prayed in a mosque. No mosque could be built on another's land by force or prayer offered thereon. This is forbidden in the holy books. So we advise the Muhammadans of Chitpore to build a mosque on some other land, after purchasing it, so that the God may be pleased, &c."

19. On Thursday, the 8th July, a Hindi edition of the second leaflet was issued, which, with a covering letter in English, was sent to the Managers of the Mills for distribution.

20. On Thursday, the 8th July, the Calcutta Muhammadan Literary Society, under the signatures of—

Maulvi Abdul Hai Shams-ul-ulama,
 " Belyat Hossain "
 " Ahmed "
 " Mahomed Hatim, Emam of Colootolla mosque,
 Mr. A. F. M. Abdar Rahman,

issued a circular, which explained that if a house is built on another's land for offering prayers, it is wrong to look upon it as a mosque; that therefore the disputed land at Talla is not a consecrated ground, and the building upon it not a mosque, and that the Muhammadans should not quarrel and fight with the authorities over this land.

21. On the same day Sahebzada Bukhtear Shah and four others issued a circular, which also said that the disputed land was not consecrated, and the hut upon it was not a mosque, and suggested that a new mosque should be built near the place after purchasing the land.

22. On Wednesday, the 14th July, Sahebzada Bukhtear Shah and others issued another circular, that the Emams of the Calcutta mosques and the readers of the Khutbas should explain to their congregations that the Talla mosque affair was bringing discredit on the Muhammadans, and advise the people to desist from all quarrels over the disputed land.

23. On Wednesday, the 14th July, Maulvi Syud Mahomed Malee, Mahomed Hakim, Mahomed Ismile, and Belyet Hossain issued a "Fatua" to the effect

that no one can build a mosque on another's land, that no mosque can be built on land which is not *wakf*, and that if a landlord objects, the Friday prayers cannot be offered on his land.

24. Himmat Khan, who caused all this disturbance, was found trespassing on the land that had been under dispute, and was brought before me on the 7th July. On my explaining to him his illegal action, and that it was out of the question his ever getting the land to build a mosque on, he volunteered to remove all traces of the so-called mosque, which he did the same day with his own hands. He has since been particular to see that no Muhammadan goes near the place or stops in front of it for a moment.

25. During the riots 34 Police officers and men received injuries and were sent to hospital. The Police Surgeon reports that most of the cases were of a slight character and were soon discharged, that 12 cases were of a severe nature, and the men would be in hospital for some time.

26. From all information received the number of rioters killed may be put down at 11, *i.e.*, six whose bodies were disposed of by the Police after usual enquiries, and some five who were taken away wounded by their relations to their homes, where they died, and their bodies were disposed of quietly by their own people. It is difficult to form an idea of the number of the rioters wounded. The number wounded by gun-shots may, however, be estimated at about 20. Besides these, a considerable number no doubt received injuries from the sticks used by the Police in dispersing the different gatherings.

GENERAL REMARKS.

27. The following prosecutions have been instituted:

CASE NO. 1573-B.—SUBURBS.

Empress *versus* (1) Shaik Mozaffar and 73 others, arrested at 5 A.M. at Talla on 30th June 1897.

CASE NO. 1597-B.—SUBURBS.

Empress *versus* (2) Alladin Mehter and 4 others, arrested at 2 P.M. at Talla on 30th June 1897.

CASE NO. 2775-B.—SUBURBS.

Empress *versus* (3) Shaik Ramjan and Shaik Bhuttoo, arrested at Munshi Bazar at 10-15 A.M. on 1st July 1897.

The three above cases are being tried by the Special Joint Magistrate deputed to try them.

CASE NO. 3481-H.—TOWN—OF 1ST JULY 1897.

Inspector Elliott *versus* Guffoor, *alias* Abdul Guffoor, arrested on Harrison Road on the 1st July, for throwing stones at the Police. Convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the 10th instant by the Presidency Magistrate.

CASE NO. 3482-H.—TOWN—OF 1ST JULY 1897.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Ali *versus* E. M. Cohen, *alias* Johnny, arrested on 1st July for cutting the telephone wires on Harrison Road. It is being tried by the Presidency Magistrate. Case adjourned to 28th instant.

CASE NO. 2233-L.—TOWN—OF 2ND JULY 1897.

Sowar Ramadin Doobay, R. F., *versus* Noor Hossain and three others, arrested on Old Court House Street for assaulting complainant while conveying a message to the Telegraph Office. Case tried by the Presidency Magistrate, and all accused sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on the 3rd instant.

28. It may be well to state that no fire-arms were used until it became absolutely necessary. In the early part of the disturbance the Police found little or no difficulty in dispersing the rioters with their sticks, and it was only when the rioters broke up into strong bands with the object, it is believed, to attack the police-stations and do other mischief that extreme measures had to be resorted to.

29. In conclusion I would beg to bring to notice the prompt answer to my call for assistance to the military authorities, and I have no doubt that a full report of the action taken by them has been submitted by Colonel Wilford, who was then in command of the troops. As to the conduct of the Police, I think it would be invidious to single out individuals for special mention, seeing that every member of the force employed did excellent work without murmur. The whole force of the town were practically on duty from 2 A.M. of the 30th June to the morning of the 2nd July, with but short intervals to procure food. My thanks are due to Mr. E. M. Showers, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, who rendered me assistance in my office on the 1st July.

Report of Deputy Commissioner's action on the 1st of July.

Yesterday morning (July 1st), at 10 o'clock, information was received at the Police office that a large number of rioters were reported to be moving towards Belliaghatta police-station, from the town and from Raja Bazar, with the object of attacking the station. Under orders from the Commissioner, I started immediately for Belliaghatta with a party of 12 European constables. We went *via* Bow Bazar and Circular Road. On arrival at the Gas Street and Machooa Bazar crossing, we came on numbers of rioters armed with *latties*, who proceeded to throw stones at us and obstructed us. I saw an immense number of men coming in one direction from Machooa Bazar and from Upper Circular Road. There were rioters between us and the Belliaghatta bridge and in Raja Bazar. Warning was given to the mob to disperse, but it was evident they had no intention of doing so, for they at once commenced closing in on us and throwing stones. To protect ourselves, immediate action was necessary, so I ordered the police to open fire on them. Those in the line of fire quickly dispersed. We then went into the lanes of Raja Bazar with a view to making some arrests. For this purpose we separated into three parties. I saw soon afterwards a most determined attack on one party, notwithstanding that they were firing on the mob. The men were struck with bricks and had to fall back. I went to their assistance with the remainder of the men. We dispersed the rioters that were on the spot, and proceeded to Belliaghatta police-station. I telephoned at once for a small party of soldiers to the Commissioner at head-quarters. Immediately afterwards the telephone wires were cut. These were repaired soon after by the Telephone Company, but were again cut, and communication was stopped for the rest of the day. At 12 noon Lieutenant Rawson of the Gloucestershire Regiment arrived, bringing with him six files of soldiers. They came in two of Messrs. Hart Brothers' brakes. I put the Police into the front brake and with some of the Military in the second one. We started for the Union Jute Mills at Sealdah, it having been reported that the Mill-hands had struck work and threatened to assault the European employes. On arrival at the Circular Road and Machooa Bazar crossing, where we had dispersed the mob in the first instance, we drove into some telegraph or railing wires which had been securely fastened from tree to tree across the road. The horses in the front brake were nearly thrown down, and at the same time stones were showered at us from behind the surrounding houses. Some of our men were struck with stones. The Police and the Military then fell in; the Police went forward and dispersed the rioters. We then drove south as far as Sealdah station. Stones were thrown at us from the lanes leading into Circular Road on the town side. There were women and children in these lanes, so it was not safe to fire, and we moved on to Union Jute Mills, where we found everything quiet. We then returned by the Canal Road to Belliaghatta police-station, halted there till 3 P.M., then returned to police head-quarters, *via* Gas Street, Circular Road and Bow Bazar. On this occasion we were not molested, and I saw no signs of rioters. In fact there were very few Muhammadans among the passers by. The Circular Road and Gas Street crossing was the spot where Lieutenants Gardener and Grey and later the Commissioner and myself were stoned by the mob on the previous day. No shots were fired by the Military, nor were they called on to disperse the rioters at any stage of the proceedings. Two arrests were made in Raja Bazar: one of the men arrested had been wounded; the latter was carrying a heavy *latti*.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd July 1897.

H. E. C. PAGET,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

IN THE COURT OF THE 1ST MUNSIF AT SEALDAH.

The 19th day of July 1895.

Title Suit No. 155 of 1895.

A. M. Dunne, Receiver to the Estate of Hon'ble Prosonno Kumar
Tagore

Plaintiff,

against

Himmat Khan and others

Defendants.

This is a suit for khas possession of the land in suit after demolishing the house that stands thereupon. The plaintiff states his case as follows:

One Arman Golder was a tenant under the estate, of which he is the Receiver of a plot of land situate at Talla. A decree for eviction was then obtained against Arman, and the Receiver of the estate then got khas possession of the land in suit. The plaintiff has come to learn on the 29th December 1894 that the defendants have trespassed upon the land in suit and have raised a tiled house for the purpose of worshipping their God without the knowledge or permission of the plaintiff, and hence this suit. The defendants in their written statement allege, *inter alia*, that the land in suit does not belong to the said estate, that the mosque in question is a place of public worship for more than 20 years, and the suit in its present form is not maintainable; that the Muhammadan community worshipped their God in this mosque without any objection on the part of any one for more than 20 years, that the plaintiff's claim is barred by limitation, and that the wall referred to in this plaint belongs to the mosque.

The following are the issues fixed by my predecessor for determination in this suit:

1. If this claim is barred by limitation.
2. If the defendants' house has been erected upon plaintiff's land, or has otherwise encroached thereon or on its boundary walls.
3. If the said house has stood where it now stands for upwards of 20 years and been used as a place of public worship by the Muhammadan community with the knowledge of, and without any objection by, the plaintiff.
4. If the wall is attached to the plaintiff's land or to defendants' house.
5. If the suit in its present form is maintainable.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff does not admit that the defendants are his tenants, or that the mosque in question is a place of public worship for more than 12 years. I see no objection to the form in which the present suit has been instituted. This issue is decided in favour of the plaintiff.

2nd and 4th issues.—These two issues I shall try together. I went to the spot for local investigation, and found the northern wall of the hut, in dispute, to be a part of the northern boundary wall of the lands of the plaintiff situate in that quarter. In fact, some of the witnesses of the defendants admit that this wall runs towards the west, forming the boundary wall on the north side of the lands of the plaintiff. From local investigation and from evidence adduced, there is no room for doubt as to the northern walls being attached to the plaintiff's land. It appears that a leaf hut was at first raised on the identical plot of land, and the northern wall of this hut was a part of the northern wall, denoting the northern boundary of the lands of the plaintiff in that place, and no change has been effected in this wall at least since then. There is satisfactory evidence in this case, both documentary and oral, to show that the land in suit belongs to the plaintiff. Arman Golder's tenancy under the plaintiff has also been proved. That the house in question has been raised on the land of the plaintiff has been clearly proved by him. At first the lower portions of the western and southern walls were brick-built, and the upper parts made of mud. There is evidence to show that Himmat Khan, the defendant No. 1, has built the upper parts of the brick after Arman's death, and this Himmat is a mason by profession. The evidence by Mr. Blair shows that the present tiled house stands exactly on the same spot whereon the leaf house of Arman stood; these two issues must be found in favour of the plaintiff.

3rd issue.—The defendants have failed to prove that the mosque in question is a place of public worship for the Muhammadan community for more than 12 years. The evidence on both sides point to the death of Arman as taking place some 15 or 18 months ago. That it was a place of public worship during his lifetime has not been satisfactorily proved. Mr. Blair, who lives in the neighbourhood and whose testimony I have no reason to disbelieve, deposes that he never saw the Muhammadan community worship their God in it before the present tiled house came into existence. The oral evidence adduced by the defendants is conflicting and discrepant. Some persons living in distant quarters have been examined to show that they worshipped in this hut at times. That the

testimony of these witnesses does not support each other and cannot be relied upon. None of these witnesses has paid any money for the purpose of raising the house. The plaintiff has produced certain municipal papers to prove that the house in question is not a place of public worship for a considerable time. The evidence in this case proves that the leaf house was raised up by Arman, and Arman used to live in this hut. It appears that Arman grew zealously religious during the latter part of his life, and it is most likely that he used this hut for his private worship. Certain signs of the worship attached to the western wall (the steps and the cooped-out space) might have been made by Arman for his private use. These do not appear to have been intended for the public, for when in my presence a Muhammadan stood upon the steps (which they call the member) they went down at once. It appears to me that, as Arman was a man of some influence in his class, persons of that class used to go to him now and then. They might have worshipped their God in the hut at the time of their visits, but this fact, accepting it to be proved, does not establish the defendants' case. Arman died without heirs, and the decree for eviction was already passed against him. The plaintiff also proves that his predecessor got khas possession under that decree, so on the death of Arman, the defendant No. 1, Himmat, who lived for some time with Arman, contrived with some other Muhammadans to convert the house of Arman into a place of public worship, without any permission from, or knowledge of, the plaintiff. Most of those who have been examined by the defendants cannot say who raised the leaf house, or what function is discharged by the defendant No. 1 in the mosque. I hold, therefore, that the disputed hut was not a place of public worship in the lifetime of Arman, who died some 15 or 18 months ago. There are many pukka masjids near the place, and there was no occasion for having one at the place in question. I also hold that the defendants have trespassed upon the plaintiff's land and have raised a tiled hut thereon, as a place of public worship, without any authority, only a year ago. This issue is decided against two defendants.

1st issue.—As the plaintiff took his khas possession in 1894, before which year his tenant, Arman, occupied the land in suit, there is no limitation against him. The suit is not barred by limitation, and this issue is decided in favour of the plaintiff.

It is ordered, therefore, that the suit be decreed with costs, that the plaintiff do get possession of the land in suit, and that the defendants must pull down the house in dispute and take the material thereof within six months from the date of the decree; otherwise the plaintiff will pull down the same at the cost of the defendants. The northern wall and the lower parts of the western and southern walls of the house in suit will not be pulled down by the defendants.

DOORGA DASS MUKERJEE,

Offg. Munsif.

The 19th July 1897.

OPINION.

I am of opinion that Act V of 1861, as amended by Act VIII of 1895, has no application to the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta, which were excluded by a notification issued under section I of Act II (B.C.) of 1866. Act V of 1861 no doubt applied to the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta so excluded until the publication of the notification when the Police Force of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta so excluded came under section III of Act II (B.C.) of 1866 under the exclusive direction and control of the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta. It also appears that Act V of 1861 was applied to the Town of Calcutta, for section III of Act XIII of 1856 appoints a Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, as defined by that Act, and section IV of Act V of 1861 vests the administration of the police throughout a General Police District in the Inspector-General of Police, &c.; the General Police District at the passing of that Act included the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta. Such being the case, the only question which remains to be considered resolves itself into this; does the substitution of a new section for section 15 of Act V of 1861 by section 4 of Act VIII of 1895 make any difference, *i.e.*, does the new section apply to the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta excluded by notification from the operation of Act V of 1861? At first sight it would appear that the words of paragraphs (1) and (2) of the new section 15 were wide enough to cover the case of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta, but a reference to the history of the legislation previous to the passing of Act VIII of 1895 will show why the words "any area subject to its authority" in section 15 (1) of the new section and the words "or other officer authorized by the Local Government" in section 15 (2) of the new section were used. When the Bill No. 15 of 1894 was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India in the new section, which it was proposed to substitute for section 15 of Act V of 1861 by section 4 of the Bill, we find the words "to be quartered in any part of the General Police District, &c., &c.," and that "the cost, &c., shall be borne, &c., &c., (a) by the inhabitants of, &c., &c., the local area described in the notification or both, or" (see the *Gazette of India*, Part V, 20th October 1894). When we refer to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee in the new section, clauses (1) and (2), which it was proposed to substitute for section 15 of Act V of 1861 by section 4 of that Bill, we find instead of the words "in any part of the general district" the words "any area subject to its authority." There is no reason given for this change

in paragraph 5 of the Report of the Select Committee (see *Gazette of India*, Part V, 16th February 1895), and it would appear that it was simply changed by the Select Committee so as to keep the language of clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the new section 15 uniform, and not to use different expressions as were used in the new section 15 proposed to be substituted by section 4 of the Bill No. 15 of 1894. As to the words "or other officer authorised by the Local Government" in section 15 (2) substituted by section 4 of Act VIII of 1895, a reference to the Debates in Council when the Report of the Select Committee was taken into consideration will show that they were introduced because "there are certain administrations, such as Baluchistan and Ajmere, in which there is no Inspector-General of Police, and it is necessary that the Local Government should have the power of investing particular officers with the functions of an Inspector-General of Police" (see *Gazette of India*, Part VI, 9th March 1895). If it were the intention of the Legislature to include the Suburbs, there could easily have been added the words "Commissioner of Police" after the words "Inspector-General of Police," and before the words "or other officer authorized by the Local Government" in section 15 (2).

The 21st July 1897.

G. C. PAUL.

J. PRATT.

No. 1667, dated Simla, the 13th August 1897.

From—J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4113-J., dated 28th July last, on the subject of the riots which occurred in Chitpur and in the northern parts of Calcutta on the 30th June and 1st July in connection with the delivery of possession to the Tagore estate, in execution of a decree, of a piece of land at Talla containing a hut which was alleged to be a mosque.

2. The letter from the Commissioner of Police of the 22nd July contains particulars of the litigation in regard to the land at Talla, and the Government of India fully concur with the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that Mr. James acted rightly in rendering assistance to the Civil Court in giving possession to the decree-holder. They are also of opinion that, although the Receiver intimated that he apprehended resistance, the Commissioner had, after his two interviews with the judgment debtor, no reason to anticipate that opposition would be given to the order of the Court. The deputation of the Deputy Commissioner with a Police force to assist the officers of the Court in giving possession to the decree-holder was, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, a sufficient precaution, and in fact no resistance was offered to the transfer of possession of the land to the decree-holder. It was not till after the decree-holder had been given possession that Himmat Khan and his friends resolved, at the instance of evil advisers, to retake possession of the land, and there was no disturbance for 30 hours after the possession of the land had been transferred.

3. The result of the action taken by Himmat Khan and those acting with him was that from dawn on the 30th June to 3 P.M. of July 1st there were riots in Talla and the Machooa Bazar section of the town to suppress which the Military and Calcutta Light Horse were utilized as well as the Police. The disturbances with the exception of the incident in Wellington Square, where a hackney carriage was stopped, and one of his assailants mortally wounded by the occupant of it, are reported by the Government of Bengal to have been confined to the northern portion of the town. Fire-arms were eventually used by the Police to suppress the riots, but the Military and the Calcutta Light Horse were not called upon to use their arms. The number of rioters killed is reported by the Commissioner of Police to have been 11, *viz.*, 6 whose bodies were disposed of by the Police after usual inquiries, and 5 who were taken away wounded by their friends and subsequently died. The number of the rioters wounded by gunshots is estimated at 20, but in addition to these a number received injuries from sticks used by the Police in dispersing the different gatherings who resisted them. During the progress of the riots 34 Police officers and men received injuries which necessitated their being sent to hospital. In 12 cases these injuries were of a severe nature. No fire-arms were used by the mob, and no looting was committed, nor any

attack made on private houses. Attacks were made on several Europeans in the disturbed area. The Government of India share the view of the Lieutenant-Governor that these attacks were a deplorable incident of the disturbances.

4. Although quiet was restored by the afternoon of July 1st, information was received on July 6th that a large number of Mill-hands had collected above Barrackpore and were coming to Calcutta, and it was also rumoured that the men employed in the Howrah and Garden Reach Mills intended to join the rioters in the town. Precautions were taken to prevent the Mill-hands from entering Calcutta, but none of the men employed in the Mills moved, except above Barrackpore, and they were turned back without difficulty by the Police and a few of the Military sent out from Barrackpore.

5. After the conclusion of the riot certain Muhammadan gentlemen issued a leaflet on July 2nd to the effect that Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore had given the land to the Muhammadans. This statement was, however, promptly repudiated by the Maharaja, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor refused to countenance any compromise under the circumstances of the case. A second leaflet was on July 7th issued by 6 out of the 7 signatories to the leaflet issued on the 2nd, in which it was stated that the Maharaja had only a life-interest in the property and was unable to dispose of it. It was also explained in the leaflet that unless a piece of land is *wakf* no mosque can be built on it. There was thus no excuse or justification whatever for those who combined to disturb the public peace on the unwarrantable plea that the proceedings under which the land at Talla was transferred to the possession of the Receiver of the Tagore estate constituted an interference with their religion.

6. The Governor-General in Council desires to express his appreciation of the coolness and firmness displayed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in all the action taken by him in connection with the riots. The Muhammadans had in 1891 in the adjoining quarter of Sham Bazar obtained their ends after a display of force. They doubtless hoped to secure a similar result on the present occasion, and the Governor-General in Council entirely agrees with Mr. Stevens that any compromise or concession to them would, in the circumstances of the case, have been entirely unwarranted as well as mischievous. The action of His Honour in refusing to countenance any compromise has the entire approval of the Governor-General in Council. His Excellency also desires to thank His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the prompt and effective measures taken by him in consultation with the Military authorities to prevent the entry into Calcutta of bodies of Mill-hands whose presence would have fostered the excitement in the town and probably have led to more lawless outbreaks.

7. The Governor-General in Council cordially endorses the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the readiness with which Lieutenant-Colonel Wilford rendered assistance to the Civil power, and as to the help which the presence of the Military gave in the suppression of the riots. His Excellency in Council has learnt with pleasure that the conduct of all the detachments employed was excellent. His Excellency in Council also shares the appreciation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the alacrity with which the Volunteers offered their services towards the maintenance of order, and has been gratified to learn from the report of the Military authorities that Lieutenant-Colonel Wilford found the Light Horse under the Command of Major Eddis of the greatest use.

8. The Governor-General in Council agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor that the conduct of the Police force throughout the riots was excellent and deserving of all praise. He is also entirely in accord with His Honour in thinking that on the occasion of the riot on the morning of June 30th there was no occasion for them to open fire on the mob. They succeeded in dispersing the mob and in making a large number of arrests without having resort to fire-arms. In paragraph 6 of your letter under reply the opinion of Mr. Stevens is expressed that neither then nor in the morning when the attack was made on the Pumping Station at Talla would the use of fire-arms have been justified. It appears, however, that during the attack on the Pumping Station the Police were actually compelled to fire with a shot gun. And viewing the situation in the light of subsequent events, the Government of India think that the Commissioner might have been better advised had he not left the guard of 25 men at the

Talla Pumping Station without fire-arms. On the information before the Government of India it appears to them that there was also undue delay in relieving the guard at Talla. The relief appears not to have taken place for about three hours after assistance had been sent for. The success of the mob in keeping the Police shut up in the Pumping Station for so considerable a time may, the Government of India think, have had the effect of reviving their excitement and encouraging them to think that they might prevail against the Police. Had the police at the Pumping Station been in possession of their carbines, it would have undoubtedly been their duty, in face of a mob they were otherwise unable to control, to have used their fire-arms, and an effective fire at that stage would probably have had the effect of preventing the more serious outbreak of the succeeding morning.

MEDICAL.

The 12th August, 1897.

No. 859.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of Burma:

Surgeon-Captain F. J. Dewes, I.M.S. (Madras).

Surgeon-Captain Kanta Prasad, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain C. E. Williams, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

The 13th August, 1897.

No. 864.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

SANITARY.

The 13th August, 1897.

No. 1954.—The following telegram regarding quarantine in Turkish Arabia is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Bagdad, the 5th August 1897.

From—Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.

To—Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Quarantine against arrivals from India and Baluchistan reduced to ten days from 3rd August. Prohibition against entry Shiahhs and corpses from India is still in force.

(See telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 15th February 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Endorsement No. 583, dated the 19th February 1897.)

PORT BLAIR.

The 11th August, 1897.

No. 843.—Mr. R. F. Lewis, Officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for forty-one days, with effect from the 14th July 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 10th August, 1897.

No. 2697—157-16-F.—With reference to this Department's Notification No. 2087—157-8-F., dated the 19th May 1897, the services of Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of

India in the Public Works Department, on special duty in connection with the administration of famine relief, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st August 1897.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 11th August, 1897.

No. 1211—93-2.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, is granted privilege

leave of absence for two months and one day, with effect from the 15th August 1897.

The 13th August, 1897.

No. 1223-68-4.—Veterinary-Lieutenant A. E. Clarke, late Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 29th March 1897.

FORESTS.

The 12th August, 1897.

No. 780-202-4-F.—The following promotions are ordered in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, with effect from the 27th July 1897:

- (i) Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Conservator, 3rd grade, and officiating in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade.
- (ii) Mr. A. Smythies, officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade, and will officiate in the 2nd grade, until further orders.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th August, 1897.

No. 1213-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. B. Colville as Consul for Hawaii at Calcutta.

No. 1274-E. A.—In exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in section 8, sub-section (1), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, which was published under Notification No. 1957-E. A., dated the 6th November, 1896, for the words "Court of the Agent to the Governor-General" the words "Court of the Judicial Commissioner" shall be substituted.

The 11th August, 1897.

No. 1227-G.—The services of Surgeon-Captain P. Hehir, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date

of relinquishing charge of his duties as Staff Surgeon, His Highness the Nizam's Troops.

No. 1230-G.—The services of Colonel E. Mockler, Bombay General List (Infantry), a Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 18th September, 1897.

No. 3027-I. A.—The services of Lieutenant A. D. Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his famine duties in the Baghelkhand Agency.

The 12th August, 1897.

No. 3042-I. B.—Captain A. G. Peyton, Indian Staff Corps, 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Northern Punjab and Kashmir States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Captain C. P. W. Pirie, or until further orders.

The 13th August, 1897.

No. 1239-G.—Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, and Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is granted furlough for fifteen months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th August, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 1240-G.—Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

No. 1242-G.—Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 2nd) Class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

No. 3051-I. B.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4569-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered, under section 15, sub-section (2), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), by the Reverend Benjamin P. Wesley of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

No. 3060-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1516-I., dated the 7th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3096-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, the following amendments shall be made, namely:

1. In rule 2 the word "and" at the end of sub-section (4) shall be omitted and after sub-section (5) the following shall be added, namely:

"and
 "(6) 'Tout' means a person who procures the employment in any legal business of any legal practitioner in consideration of any remuneration moving

from such practitioner, or proposes to a legal practitioner to procure his employment in any legal business in consideration of such remuneration."

2. In rule 27, for the words "for fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause," the following shall be substituted, namely:

- "(a) who takes instructions in any case, except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or some person who is the recognized agent of such party within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, or some servant, relative, or friend authorized by the party to give such instructions, or
- (b) who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or
- (c) who tenders, gives, or consents to the retention, out of any fee paid or payable to him for his services, of any gratification for procuring, or having procured, the employment in any legal business of himself or any other pleader, or
- (d) who, directly or indirectly, procures, or attempts to procure, the employment of himself as such pleader through or by the intervention of any person to whom any remuneration for obtaining such employment has been given by him, or agreed or promised to be so given, or
- (e) who accepts any employment in any legal business through a person who has been proclaimed as a tout under rule 40, or
- (f) for any other reasonable cause."

3. For rule 40 the following shall be substituted, namely:

"40 (1) The Resident, the First Assistant Resident, and any District Judge and District Magistrate (each as regards his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto) may frame and publish lists of persons proved to his satisfaction, by evidence of general repute or otherwise, habitually to act as touts, and may from time to time alter and amend such lists.

(2) No person's name shall be included in any such list until he shall have had an opportunity of showing cause against such inclusion.

(3) A copy of every such list shall be kept hung up in every Court to which the same relates.

(4) The Court or Judge may, by general or special order, exclude from the precincts of the Court any person whose name is included in any such list.

(5) Every person whose name is included in any such list shall be deemed to be proclaimed as a tout within the meaning of rule 27, clause (e)."

No. 3061-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1517-I., dated the 7th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3097-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, the following amendments shall be made, namely:

1. In rule 2 the word "and" at the end of sub-section (4) shall be omitted and after sub-section (5) the following shall be added, namely:

"and

"(6) 'Tout' means a person who procures the employment in any legal business of any legal practitioner in consideration of any remuneration moving from such practitioner, or proposes to a legal practitioner to procure his employment in any legal business in consideration of such remuneration."

2. In rule 27, for the words "for fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause," the following shall be substituted, namely:

- "(a) who takes instructions in any case, except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or some person who is the recognized agent of such party within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, or some servant, relative, or friend authorized by the party to give such instructions, or

- (b) who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or
- (c) who tenders, gives, or consents to the retention, out of any fee paid or payable to him for his services, of any gratification for procuring, or having procured, the employment in any legal business of himself or any other pleader, or
- (d) who, directly or indirectly, procures, or attempts to procure, the employment of himself as such pleader through or by the intervention of any person to whom any remuneration for obtaining such employment has been given by him, or agreed or promised to be so given, or
- (e) who accepts any employment in any legal business through a person who has been proclaimed as a tout under rule 41, or
- (f) for any other reasonable cause."

3. For rule 41 the following shall be substituted, namely:

"41 (1) The Judicial Commissioner, the Sessions Judge, and any Deputy Commissioner (each as regards his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto) may frame and publish lists of persons proved to his satisfaction, by evidence of general repute or otherwise, habitually to act as touts, and may from time to time alter and amend such lists.

(2) No person's name shall be included in any such list until he shall have had an opportunity of showing cause against such inclusion.

(3) A copy of every such list shall be kept hung up in every Court to which the same relates.

(4) The Court or Judge may, by general or special order, exclude from the precincts of the Court any person whose name is included in any such list.

(5) Every person whose name is included in any such list shall be deemed to be proclaimed as a tout within the meaning of rule 27, clause (e)."

No. 3063-1. B.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has and exercises full jurisdiction within those portions of the land forming the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway (including the land occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore;

And whereas the Chiefs of Morvi, Wankaner, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Muli, Daroi and Rajkot, and the Talukdars of Gavridad and Kotharia, in Kathiawar, have ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by them within the lands which lie within their respective territories and are occupied by the Morvi Railway and the Aji Bridge extension thereof (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for all other purposes connected with the Railway and the lands occupied by culverts or bridges over which the Railway passes); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has full jurisdiction within those lands;

And whereas the Rulers or Administrators of the other States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, or all the jurisdiction they had, or the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of railways and of civil and criminal justice in connection therewith, within the lands which lie within their respective territories, or which lie within the parts of their respective territories mentioned or referred to in the third column of the said schedule, and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has jurisdiction within those lands:

In exercise of the jurisdiction referred to, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

I.—The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended for the time being and from time to time by subsequent enactments, of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), shall apply to all the aforesaid lands.

- II.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16, read with section 148, sub-section (I), of the said Act so applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on all railways occupying any of the aforesaid lands.
- III.—The general rules for working open lines of railway administered by the Government which were published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, in the *Gazette of India* for 1895, Part I, page 173, shall, as modified for the time being and from time to time for British India, apply to all lines of railway administered by the Government occupying any of the aforesaid lands, and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.
- IV.—The general rules published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, shall apply also to—
- (a) lines of railway not administered by the Government, occupying any of the aforesaid lands and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, from such dates and with such modifications as may from time to time be prescribed in respect of their application to the portions of such lines respectively which lie in British India, or to the respective railway systems in British India which administer such lines;
 - (b) the railways comprised in the undertaking of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company and the Morvi Railway, from such dates and with such modifications as may from time to time be prescribed in respect of their application to the Bezwada Extension of the East Coast State Railway, and to the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, respectively.
- V.—The general rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which were published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 480½, dated the 30th October, 1890, in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 795, shall apply to such portions of the railways occupying any of the aforesaid lands as may for the time being be under construction or sanctioned for construction.
- VI.—Subject to the modification prescribed in the Circular of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 18, Railway, dated the 2nd November, 1895, published in the *Gazette of India*, 1895, Part I, page 948, and any further modifications from time to time prescribed for British India, the rules framed under sections 84 and 85 of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, which are appended to the Circular of the Government of India in the Public Works Department No. 7, Railway, dated the 19th April, 1895, published in the *Gazette of India*, 1895, Part I, pages 336 to 338, and the directions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution embodied in that Circular, shall apply to the railways occupying the aforesaid lands.
- VII.—In exercise of the authority given by section 135 of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, applied as aforesaid, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 438, and No. 136, dated the 5th April, 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1893, Part I, page 190, declaring railway administrations in British India to be liable to pay certain taxes in aid of the funds of local authorities, shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied (save as regards any tax actually paid or accrued due

before the date of this Notification), which effect from the dates which they bear, respectively, to the administrations of the railways occupying the aforesaid lands.

VIII.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 144 of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, applied as aforesaid, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments, to the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the following powers and functions which are now vested in him under the said Act so applied, the powers and functions hereby delegated being liable to be revoked or varied, and the exercise and discharge thereof to be controlled, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time think fit :

- (1) *Sections 7, 9 and 11.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, subject to the proviso that the exercise and discharge of such powers and functions shall not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction of the Local Government concerned.
- (2) *Section 48.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, but only in cases where the railways concerned are under the control of one and the same Local Government.
- (3) *Section 51, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), and Section 55.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council.
- (4) *Section 63.*—The power of determining the vernacular languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be exhibited.
- (5) *Section 83.*—The power of notifying the Magistrates and Police-officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given.

IX.—The Governments and authorities mentioned in the fourth column of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Indian Railways Act, 1890, applied as aforesaid, and of clause VIII of this Notification, to be the Local Governments in respect to such parts of the railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said schedule, as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the second column of the said schedule.

X.—The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled :

No. 1328-I.,	dated the 23rd March, 1891.
" 3149-I.,	" 29th July, 1891.
" 3191-I.,	" 31st July, 1891.
" 285-I.,	" 21st January, 1892.
" 504-I.,	" 9th February, 1893.
" 507-I.,	" 9th February, 1893.
" 766-I.,	" 2nd March, 1893.
" 2111-I.,	" 15th June, 1893.
" 2431-I.,	" 13th July, 1893.
" 3164-I.,	" 5th October, 1893.
" 3651-I.,	" 19th October, 1893.
" 105-I.,	" 11th January, 1894.
" 3856-I.,	" 20th September, 1894.
" 1570-I.,	" 17th May, 1895.
" 1582-I.,	" 17th May, 1895.
" 139-I.,	" 9th January, 1896.
" 224-I.,	" 16th January, 1896.
" 419-I.,	" 30th January, 1896.
" 509-I.,	" 6th February, 1896.
" 821-I.,	" 3rd March, 1896.
" 1129-I.,	" 2nd April, 1896.

SCHEDULE.

Railway Lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction.

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway	Baroda ... ..	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto ...	Idar ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Barsi Light Railway ...	Hyderabad ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway ..	Bamra ... ..	.....	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Ditto ...	Khairagarh ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Nandgaon ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Raigarh ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Rewah ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Sakti ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Gaugpur	The part of the State comprised in the Hingir Taluq.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto	The western parts of the State between the Sambalpur Road and Govindpur Railway Stations.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto	The eastern parts of the State.	The Government of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Khurawan ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Moharbhauj ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Seraikilla ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad- Porbandar Railway.			
(Dhorna-Ji-Porbandar Section)	Gondal ... ..	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto ...	Navanagar ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Porbandar ... ..	.....	Ditto.
(Jetalar-Rajkot Section) ...	Gadhika ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Gondal ... ..	.....
Ditto ...	Jetpur ... ..	.....
Ditto ...	Junagad ... ..	.....
Ditto ...	Katharia ... ..	.....
Ditto ...	Kotla Sangani ... ..	.....
Ditto ...	Lodhika ... ..	.....
Ditto ...	Rajkot ... ..	.....
Ditto ...	Shapur ... ..	.....
Ditto ...	Virpur ... ..	.....
Bhopal-Ujjain Railway ...	Gwalior ... ..	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto ...	Indore ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bhopal ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Dewas (Senior Branch) ...	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Dewas (Junior Branch) ...	.....	Ditto.
Bina-Coona Railway ...	Gwalior ... ..	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Railway Lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	Bajana ... ..	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto ...	Lakhtar ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Patri ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Wadhwan ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.	Kalsia ... ..	.....	The Government of the Punjab.
Ditto ...	Patiala ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Dhond-Maumad State Railway.	Hyderabad ... ..	.....	The Resident at Hyderabad.
Godra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.	Baria ... ..	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto ...	Indore ... ..	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto ...	Jhabua ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Rutlam ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Sailana ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Hyderabad ... ..	.....	The Resident at Hyderabad.
Ditto ...	Kurundwar	The villages of Baroti, Dham and Rupavadi.	The Government of Bombay.
Indian Midland Railway—			
(1) Jhansi-Agra Section ...	Dholpur ... ..	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto ...	Datia ... ..	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto ...	Gwalior ... ..	.....	Ditto.
(2) Jhansi-Bhopal-Itarsi Section.	Bhopal ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Gwalior ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Khanadkhana ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kurwai ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Orchha ... ..	.....	Ditto.
(3) Jhansi-Cawnpur Section	Saunthar ... ..	.....	Ditto.
(4) Jhansi-Manickpur Section.	Alipura ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Garrua ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Orchha ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Pabra ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Tarson ... ..	.....	Ditto.
(5) Saugor-Katni Section ...	Panna ... ..	.....	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

SCHEDULE—*contd.**Railway Lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.*

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir Railway	Jammu ... ..	.....	The Resident in Kashmir.
Jamnagar Railway ...	Navanagar ... ..	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Kolar Gold Fields Railway...	Mysore ... ..	.....	The Resident in Mysore.
Kolhapur State Railway ...	Kolhapur ... ..	.....	The Government of Bombay.
	Miraj ... ..	.....	Ditto.
	Sangli ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Kotri-Rohri Railway ...	Khairpur ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Madras Railway ...	Hyderabad ... ..	.....	The Resident at Hyderabad.
Do. (Bangalore Branch)	Mysore ... ..	.....	The Resident in Mysore.
Mehana-Viramgam Railway	Baroda	The villages of Bhisana, Borinvi, Hindwa, Humman Maknaji, Mehana, Modipura, Nagahpur, Palawasta, and Sakhpura.	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto ...	The Katosan and Ijjura Estates of the Mahi Kantha Agency.	.....	Ditto.
Morvi Railway ...	Dhol ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Gavridad ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kotharia ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Lakhtar ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Morvi ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Muli ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto (including the Bridge Extension).	Aji Rajkot ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Sayla ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Wadhwan ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Wankauer ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Mysore State Railway (from and inclusive of the Harihar Railway Station to and inclusive of the Bangalore Railway Station, and from and inclusive of the Yewantpur Junction Railway Station to the frontier of the State on the Bangalore-Hindupur Section).	Mysore ... ..	.....	The Resident in Mysore.
Nagda-Ujjain Railway ...	Gwalior ... ..	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Railways comprised in the undertaking of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.	Hyderabad ... ..	.....	The Resident at Hyderabad.
North Western State Railway (the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line).	Kapurthala ... ..	.....	The Government of the Punjab.
Ditto ...	Nabha ... ..	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Patiala ... ..	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Railway Lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—contd.

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been ceded over Railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.	Rampur	.....	The Government of the North-Western Provinces.
Palampur-Deosa Railway	Palampur	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Rajpipla State Railway	Rajpipla	.....	Ditto.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway—			
(1) Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.	Bhartpur	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
(2) Holkar State Railway	Indore	The land to the south of the River Nerbudda.	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Ditto	Do.	The land to the north of the River Nerbudda.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
(3) Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway.	Gwalior	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Meywar	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto	Tonk	.....	Ditto.
(4) Rajputana State Railway.	Alwar	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhartpur	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Jagpur	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Jodhpur	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Kishangarh	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Nohra	.....	The Government of the Punjab.
Ditto	Pataudi	.....	Ditto.
(5) Bawal-Perozepur Railway.	Dujana	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Faridkot	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Jind	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Nabha	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Patiala	.....	Ditto.
(6) Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway.	Dhar	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Ditto	Gwalior	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Indore	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Jaora	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Rothana	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Sailana	.....	Ditto.
(7) Western Rajputana State Railway.	Baroda	.....	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Palampur	.....	Ditto.
Ditto	Jodhpur	.....	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Ditto	Scrabi	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE—*concl'd.**Railway Lands on which the Government of India exercise jurisdiction—concl'd.*

Railway.	State.	Specified parts of the State within which jurisdiction has been vested over railway lands.	Government or Authority deemed to be the "Local Government."
1	2	3	4
Southern Mahratta Railway—			
(1) Main line ...	Hyderabad ...	The villages of Angondan-kop, Bannikop, Basapur, Bhanapur, Bevinhalli, Bhalapur, Budagol, Gindleri, Hageri, Halaubal, Hosa-balli, Itri, Khampur, Kida-dhal, Kuppal, Melanikau-kop, Manapur, Rudrapur, Sompur, Talhal, Taikal and Yetinballi.	The Government of Bom-bay.
(2) Bijapur Branch ...	Akalkot ...	The villages of Khanapur, Kegaon Budrukli, Kegaon Khurd, Sular Jawaige and Tadval.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ramdrug ...	The villages of Asoti and Semankatti.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Sangli ...	The village of Lachan ...	Ditto.
(3) Harihar Branch ...	Jamkhandi ...	The villages of Kamdoli, Kundgol, Pur, Sawahi and Sirur.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Miraj (Junior)...	The village of Gudgeri ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Savanur ...	The villages of Honnikop and Tondur.	Ditto.
(4) Mysore Section ...	Mysore ...	The portion of land which lies between the centre of the Bangalore and Mysore railway and the centre of the Mysore and Bangalore railway station.	Ditto.
(5) Poona Branch ...	Aundh ...	The village of Dicheh, Kundal and Vande.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Jamkhandi ...	The village of Shikavde ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kolhapur ...	The villages of Bannal, Bhalga, Chaudli, Hagar-lur, Manikpur, Manab, Nagad and Naybag.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kurundwar (Senior) ...	The villages of Angal and Madan.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kurundwar (Junior) ...	The villages of Dawankatti, Majgaum, Suga and Yekar.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Miraj (Senior)...	The villages of Miraj, Narvad and Wadd.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Miraj (Junior) ...	The village of Budgaon ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Phaltar ...	The villages of Adarki Khurd, Hingraon, Kapasgaon Koparde, Saipa and Jambwe.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Sangli ...	The villages of Chandur, Dadhondi, Ghogav, Jhad Shabapur, Kalkhamb, Karnoi, Khangav Bud-rakh, Khangav Khurd, Mhalal, Nandre, Sangli, Tumhargudli, Tumari, Ugar Khurd and Yadab-bhavhatti.	Ditto.
Southern Punjab Railway—	Bahawalpur ...	.....	The Government of the Punjab.
.....	Jind ...	.....	Ditto.
.....	Patiala ...	.....	Ditto.
Tapti Valley Railway—			
Narat Amalner section ...	Baroda ...	.....	The Government of Bombay.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.*Simla, the 9th August, 1897.*

No. 3504-A.—With reference to paragraph 9 of Notification No. 3110, dated the 19th July 1897, issued in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of that date, it is notified for general information that the rate of rupees ninety-seven annas eight for every hundred rupees has been fixed as the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted for the three-and-a-half per cent. loan of three crores announced in the Notification of the 19th July 1897.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
MINT.*The 11th August, 1897.*

No. 3513-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act (XXIII of 1870), and in continuation of paragraph 1 of the Notification in the Finance Department, No. 684, dated the 13th February 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise officers in charge of Military treasure chests to cut or break silver coin under that section.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th August, 1897.

No. 3506-G.—Mr. L. Marshall, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 17th August 1897.

Mr. H. Whitford, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Marshall, or until further orders.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.*The 12th August, 1897.*

No. 3532-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof), intended for the manufacture of articles made of leather.

No. 3540-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council

is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the manufacture of matches.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th August, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 877.—Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel on the Staff, at Malakand, with effect from the date on which he assumes his duties, *vice* Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the 1st Brigade, Malakand Field Force.

No. 878.—The undermentioned officer is appointed to the Staff of the Malakand Brigade, with effect from the date specified :

To be Assistant Superintendent, Army Signaling.

Lieutenant E. Christian, 1st Brigade, Royal Scots Fusiliers, *vice* Lieutenant H. E. Cotterill, appointed Provost Marshal. Dated 22nd July 1897.

No. 879.—The following appointments are made during the operations of the Malakand Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :

Captain A. B. H. Drew, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Malakand, *vice* Brevet-Major L. Herbert, incapacitated from wounds received in action.

Lieutenant H. A. Vallings, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be orderly officer to Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Colonel on the Staff, Malakand.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 880.—Brevet-Colonel F. B. J. Jerrard, half pay, British Service, to be Assistant Adjutant-General (temporary), Army Head Quarters, *vice* Major J. Sherston, D.S.O., who has vacated. Dated 2nd August 1897.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 881.—Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, C.B., British Service, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force. Dated 6th July 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 882.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant, appointed to the Madras establishment in G. G. O. No. 314 of 1897, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :

Reginald Bryson ... 23rd May 1897.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 883.—Lieutenant W. A. M. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, 26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th November 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 884.—Major (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) E. G. Barrow, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawal Pindi District, and officiating first Deputy Secretary, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 11th August 1897, *vice* Colonel M. J. King-Harman, who has vacated.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 885.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain H. B. Foote, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 4th April 1898.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 886.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant William Thurburn Barry, East Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry,—24th July 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald Seymour Thomas, Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry,—11th July 1897.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 887.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Glover to be Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab Command, with effect from the 28th June 1897, *vice* Veterinary-Colonel H. Thomson, appointed Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

No. 888.—In G. G. O. No. 848 of 1897, for "Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bengal Command" read "Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab Command."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 889.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

15th (Curzon's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Hafiz Muhammad Baran Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 890.—The Governor-General in Council sanctions the following additions to the Malakand Field Force:

10th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

3 Squadrons, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

1 Squadron, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

2 Companies, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 891.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made on the Staff of the Malakand Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain R. C. Lye, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), to be Assistant to the Chief Commissariat Officer, in place of Lieutenant A. S. Cobbe, who is on leave in England.

Lieutenant J. Duncan, 1st Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Regimental Transport Officer, 1st Brigade, in place of Lieutenant R. Harman, D.S.O., who is not available.

Lieutenant C. G. Lewes, 2nd Battalion, the Essex Regiment, to be Regimental Transport Officer, Advanced Depot.

No. 892.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., is appointed Survey officer with the Malakand Field Force.

No. 893.—Veterinary-Lieutenant T. W. Rudd, Veterinary Officer, 2nd Brigade, Malakand Field Force, to be Veterinary Officer, Reserve Brigade.

Veterinary-Lieutenant G. M. Williams to be Veterinary Officer, 2nd Brigade, Malakand Field Force, *vice* Veterinary-Lieutenant T. W. Rudd.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 894.—Captain C. H. Selwyn, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months in supersession of privilege leave, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave having effect in India from the 2nd June 1897, the specified period counting from the date of sailing. Pension service,—14th year commenced 28th August 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 895.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 16th July 1897, pages 3876 and 3877.

INDIA OFFICE:

16th July, 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of officers made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Melvill. Dated 3rd May 1897.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Joseph Thacker. Dated 1st May 1897.

Lieutenant George Arthur Hawkins. Dated 19th May 1897.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles Howard Hawes, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 7th July 1895, but to rank from 22nd March 1893.

Lieutenant Alfred Edward Sealy, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 1st December 1895, but to rank from 1st June 1893.

Lieutenant Hugh Stewart, from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 4th April 1897, but to rank from 1st July 1895.

Lieutenant Guy Hastings Taylor, from the Northamptonshire Regiment. Dated 1st April 1897, but to rank from 7th July 1895.

Lieutenant Ferdinand Bigg-Wither, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 20th February 1897, but to rank from 27th November 1896.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 5th April 1897.

Robert Thomas Disney Leith.

Dated 16th April 1897.

Bertram Graham Balfour Kidd.

John Stirling Rivett-Carnac.

John Cunningham Moore Hoskyn.

Henry Stuart Tyndall.

Jonathan Maxwell Bruce.

Frederick Fitz Hugh Lance.

Valentine Kingston Birch.

Dated 6th May 1897.

Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson.

Dated 11th May 1897.

Ralph Ellis Carr Hall.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant William Kenneth Hamilton Campbell, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 1st April 1897, but to rank from 30th May 1893.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but all to rank from 22nd January 1896:

Rickard Stukeley St. John,—11th April 1897.

Claude Lumsden Norman,—14th March 1897.

Richard Henry Chenevix-Trench,—12th April 1897.

Henry Barstow,—31st March 1897.

Gerald Maxwell Orr,—9th April 1897.

Frank Graham Marsh,—30th March 1897.

Claude Gregory Woodhouse,—3rd April 1897.

William Henry Bingham,—29th March 1897.

James Macpherson,—30th March 1897.

Fitzstephen Henry Bridges,—3rd April 1897.

Gerald Bassett Scott,—1st April 1897.

Robert Archibald Cassels,—30th March 1897.

Leonard Lane Wheatley,—1st April 1897.

Malcolm Robertson Pocock,—1st April 1897.

Edward William Crawford Ridgeway,—13th April 1897.

Sidney Morton,—31st March 1897.

George Newcome,—30th March 1897.

Henry Sullivan Becher,—3rd April 1897.

William Robert Ross,—27th April 1897.

Hugh Miller,—13th April 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant William Henry Lewty. Dated 15th February 1897.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

First Class Assistant Surgeon William Cooper. Dated 15th February 1897.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second-Lieutenants:

Cavalry.

George Percival Symes Scutt. Dated 21st May 1897.

Infantry.

Bryan Stapleton. Dated 18th December 1896.

William Carl Waldemar Müller. Dated 22nd January 1897.

Geoffrey Frederick Henry Cather. Dated 5th February 1897.

Michael Richard Collins. Dated 5th February 1897.

Archibald Henry Morin. Dated 5th February 1897.

John Peake Wildeblood. Dated 16th April 1897.

William Falkiner Harnett. Dated 30th April 1897.

Chambers Sawbridge Gibb. Dated 30th April 1897.

William Sutherland. Dated 14th May 1897.

George Justin O'Brien. Dated 21st May 1897.

William Henry Ker Howard. Dated 21st May 1897.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, William Wade, Bengal Establishment. Dated 15th February 1897.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, Samuel Edward

Carrapiett, Madras Establishment. Dated 7th December 1896.

Erratum.

The surname of Surgeon-Major George Jerome *Kellie*, whose promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 31st March 1897, was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 18th June 1897, is as now stated, and not as given in that Gazette.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 20th July 1897, page 4048.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 20th July, 1897.

Brevet.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

Thomas H. Goldney, Indian Staff Corps.
Dated 9th June 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain C. F. Grantham is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 4th March 1897.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Lindeboom, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 27th July 1896.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 27th July 1896:

Alexander Watt, Bengal Establishment.
William Wood, Madras Establishment.
Richard Orr, Bombay Establishment.
James Craig, Bengal Establishment.
James Muir Smith, Bombay Establishment.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 896.—The caste constitution of the 1st, 8th and 9th Bombay Infantry, as notified in G. G. O. 311 of 1895, is altered from—

4 Companies Mahrattas,
2 Companies Punjabis,
2 Companies Mahomedans (Bombay)
to
4 Companies Mahrattas,
2 Companies Punjabis,
2 Companies Mahomedans (Rajputana and Central India).

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 897.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted

the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major Peter Robert Bairnsfather,—10th March 1897.

Major James Loughnan O'Bryen,—12th July 1897.

No. 898.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Charles Bellew Judge,—30th June 1897.

Captain Harvey Welman,—20th July 1897.

No. 899.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Ivan Urmston Battye,—17th July 1897.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Scott Reid, *vice* Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Meadows, who has retired. Dated 1st June 1897.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Preo Nath Mookerjee, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Hazlett, who has retired. Dated 6th July 1897.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Lorenz Bartholomeusz, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, who has retired. Dated 22nd June 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 28th July 1897.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

George Ramsay.
David Waters Sutherland, M.B.
William Selby.
Thomas Arthur Granger, M.B.
Harold John Kinahan Bamfield.
John Wemyss Grant, M.B.
Arthur Henry Moorhead, M.B.
William Davey Hayward, M.B.
Archibald William Forbes Russell, M.B.
William Elmsley Scott-Moncrieff, M.B.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Ross Pearce, M.B.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Vivian Borse Bennett, M.B.
Hugh Myddleton Moore.
Dudley Cater Johnston.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 900.—Colonel George Richard Peart, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 12th August 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 901.—Sub-Conductor Egbert Alexis Kierulf, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 20th April 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 902.—Sergeants George Frederick John Caldecourt, James Martin McGoldrick and Charles Barry, Supervisors, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 1st November 1895.

Sergeant George Farrington, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 29th March 1896.

Conductor Joseph Devine, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, with effect from the 16th October 1896.

Sub-Conductor William Whitley, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Conductor, with effect from the 16th October 1896.

The above promotions are made in consequence of the orders issued under Public Works Department Resolution No. 1988-G., dated 26th July 1897, and with reference to G. G. O.s Nos. 793, 794 and 937 of 1896, and 12 of 1897.

No. 903.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary James Donovan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, to be Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 2nd February 1897, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Martin Larkin, retired.

No. 904.—Sub-Conductors Thomas Atkins, Edward George Crunden and Alfred Cooke, Barrack Masters, Military Works Department, to be Conductors, *supernumerary*;

Sub-Conductor George Trusler, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, to be Conductor,—

with effect from the 18th February 1897, *vice* Conductor Charles Perry, retired.

No. 905.—Sergeants William Inglis and Thomas Hennessey, Barrack Sergeants, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductors, *supernumerary*;

Sergeant Henry Naylon, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 25th February 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor Andrew Anderson, retired.

Bombay.

No. 906.—Sub-Conductor John Henderson, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor, with effect from the 3rd May 1897, *vice* Conductor Henry Turner, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 907.—*Malwa Bhil Corps*—

Havildar Kallu to be Jemadar, *vice* Manglia Nathu, promoted, with effect from the 9th July 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 908.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended 30th June 1897:

Sergeant Edwin Bowell, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant Frederick William Leason, Military Works Department.

Sergeant Henry Bower, Telegraph Department.

Sergeant Donald Crowhurst, Telegraph Department.

Sergeant James Smith, Telegraph Department.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 909.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing that, at the express desire of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the native officers who proceeded to England to form part of the Guard of Honor for Her Majesty at the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign will be promoted in, or admitted to, the Order of British India, the native officers of Imperial Service Troops being promoted or admitted as additional members of the Order.

In accordance with Her Majesty's gracious wishes, the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order are made:

To the 1st class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Punjab Command.

Risaldar-Major Izzat Khan, *Bahadur*, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Risaldar-Major Khan Bahadur Khan, *Bahadur*, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar-Major Hukam Singh, *Bahadur*, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Bengal Command.

Dhanpat Rai, *Rai Bahadur*, Superintendent of the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

Punjab Command.

Risaldar-Major Sher Singh, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar-Major Kesar Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Risaldar Nadir Khan, 9th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar Gurdatt Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Risaldar Sunayyat Singh, Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers.

Commandant Nand Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Lancers.

Risaldar Didar Singh, Commanding Jind Imperial Service Lancers.

Risaldar Kishan Singh, Commanding Nabha Imperial Service Lancers.

Jemadar Abdul Majid Khan, Bahawalpur Imperial Service Lancers.

Jemadar Hara Singh, Kapurthala Imperial Service Lancers.

Bengal Command.

Risaldar-Major Abdul Aziz, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Risaldar-Major Mangal Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Risaldar-Major Ali Muhammad Khan, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar Kadam Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Risaldar Makbul Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

Risaldar Net Ram, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Abdul Karim Khan, His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

Commandant Daud Khan, Alwar Imperial Service Lancers.

Commandant Chatru Singh, Bhartpur Imperial Service Lancers.

Commandant Abdul Ghani, 2nd Regiment, Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers.

Commandant Govind Rao Matkar, Indore Imperial Service Lancers.

Commandant Mirza Karim Beg, Bhopal Imperial Service Lancers.

Commandant Nasir Khan, Rampur Imperial Service Lancers.

Madras Command.

Subadar Muhammad Beg, 1st Madras Lancers.

Bombay Command.

Risaldar-Major Faiz Khan, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Risaldar-Major Muhammad Umar Khan, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

Risaldar-Major Jahangir Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Risaldar Mir Haidar Shah Khan, 7th Bombay Lancers.

Commandant Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, Bikanir Camel Corps.

Risaldar Dhan Singhji, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Cavalry.

Hyderabad Contingent.

Risaldar-Major Hussain Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Risaldar-Major Mihrab Ali Khan, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Mir Hassim Ali, Commandant, 2nd Regiment, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 910.—Calcutta Naval Volunteers—

Sub-Lieutenant J. Ainsley resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th July 1897.

No. 911.—Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles—

Phillip Francis Hutchinson Ryan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd August 1897, *vice* Fox, promoted.

No. 912.—Rangoon Volunteer Rifles—

Major George Francis Travers Drapes, Unattached List, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 913.—North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Lieutenant John Henry Murray to be Captain, with effect from the 13th April 1897, *vice* Rickie, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Gregson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th April 1897, *vice* Murray, promoted.

No. 914.—Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—

Second-Lieutenant David Coates-Niven to be Captain, *vice* Judge, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Hunter to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sterndale, deceased.

MEDALS.

No. 915.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the volunteer long service medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Battery Sergeant-Major W. Smith.

Gunner J. Moonie.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Trooper W. H. Russell.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Sergeant E. J. Wooden.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Captain R. H. Peal.

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant J. McMahon.

Sergeant G. McAuliffe.

Volunteer M. W. Mutlow.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant W. Bury.

" H. Webber.

Sergeant T. W. Brownnutt.

" J. H. Imrie.

" A. Paterson.

" S. D. Webber.

Corporal P. B. Roan.

Lance-Corporal C. Hill.

" W. D. Jackson.

Volunteer J. J. DeSantos.

" M. S. DeSouza.

" W. Fletcher.

" S. S. Holland.

" J. T. Holmes.

" J. Hyde.

" G. Little.

" C. Osborne.

" R. Richardson.

" E. Smith.

" R. Stroud.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. Farnon.

Color-Sergeant J. F. Jackson?

Ghasipur Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer J. T. Russell.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant J. Moore.

Orderly Room Sergeant E. R. Critchell.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant G. Buckley.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant R. Hall.

Volunteer W. G. Crawley.

" J. Green.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

Volunteer T. B. Timms.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 916.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Second-Lieutenant A. S. Helme, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. pro tem.	23rd February 1897.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. pro tem.	4th May 1897.
Lieutenant A. C. Scott, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	
Lieutenant H. O. Lathbury, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. pro tem.	15th March 1897.
Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	18th March 1897.
Lieutenant G. R. Pridham, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. pro tem.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	
Second-Lieutenant R. J. G. Fraser, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. pro tem.	9th April 1897.
Second-Lieutenant A. Brough, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. pro tem.	
Second-Lieutenant B. J. Haslam, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. pro tem.	
Major H. S. Andrews-Speed, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	11th April 1897.
Major J. R. L. MacLonald, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	
Captain A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. pro tem.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	
Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	
Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	
Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. pro tem.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	
Captain R. E. Pictou-Jones, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. pro tem.	

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent.	17th April 1897.
Lieutenant H. D. Pearson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent.	
Major J. E. Dickie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent.	
Captain W. G. R. Cordue, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent.	
Captain R. E. Picton-Jones, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent.	
Lieutenant C. M. F. Watkins, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent.	16th April 1897.
Lieutenant A. E. Turner, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent.	
Lieutenant G. Dick, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent.	
Captain J. H. S. Murray, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	
Lieutenant G. A. J. Leslie, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	
Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E.	Attached.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 55.—Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 1st class, and Lieutenant C. J. C. Kendall, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India, are permitted to revert to general duty in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st September 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 13th August 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal).	Assistant Surgeon T. Traynor	18th July 1897.	Bannu.	...	...
Commissariat Department (Bengal).	Honorary Lieutenant L. Manley.	26th July 1897.	Malakand.	...	...
Indian Staff Corps (45th Sikhs).	Major W. W. Taylor	28th July 1897.	Malakand.	...	...
Army Medical Staff	Surgeon-Lieutenant L. P. Tomlinson.	31st July 1897.	Belgaum.	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th August, 1897.

No. 303.—Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, in Class II, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to Class II, Grade 1 of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

No. 304.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Dyson, appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer at Nagpur, until further orders.

No. 305.—The services of Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Accounts, were lent to the Burma Railways Company, from the 2nd March 1897 to the 23rd June 1897, inclusive.

No. 306.—The services of Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, are temporarily lent to the Burma Railways Company, with effect from the 23rd February 1897.

The 12th August, 1897.

No. 307.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in telegram dated the 11th May 1897, accorded sanction to the construction of a bridge of 56 spans of 150 feet over the Godavari river at Rajahmundry at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,69,718.

The 13th August, 1897.

No. 308.—Second-Lieutenant Alfred Siegfried Holme, R.E., temporarily employed in Public Works Department, Punjab, on famine duty, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and will continue to be employed in the Punjab.

No. 309.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 186, dated 11th May 1897, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, reverted to special duty with the Government of India, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th August 1897.

No. 310.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 210, dated 28th May 1897, Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, reverted to the appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, on the forenoon of the 11th August 1897.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 34. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 14th August, 1897.

No. 879.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Surgeon-Captain J. E. Brogden, A.M.S., 19th July 1897.

Surgeon-Captain H. A. Bray, A.M.S., 25th July 1897.

Surgeon-Captain E. S. Clark, M.B., A.M.S., 9th July 1897.

Surgeon-Captain M. Boyle, M.B., A.M.S., 8th July 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant P. Evans, M.B., A.M.S., 30th June 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. E. Milner, A.M.S., 30th June 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant N. R. J. Rainier, I.M.S. (Bengal), 21st June 1897.

SANITARY.

The 19th August, 1897.

No. 1971.—The following telegram relating to quarantine in Persia is published for general information :

Telegram No. 39, dated Meshed, the 12th August 1897.

From—The Agent to the Governor General, Khorassan,

To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Writing on the 10th August the British Agent at frontier reports that under three days' quarantine the Herat-Meshed road is open to traffic.

(See telegrams published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No. 1826, dated the 15th July 1897.)

The 20th August, 1897.

No. 1975.—Erratum.—The following alterations should be made in the translation of the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897 which formed an enclosure to the ^{letter} ~~letter~~ ^{endorsement} from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. ¹⁹²³⁻²⁶ ~~1923-26~~ ¹⁹²⁷⁻³⁵, dated the 1st June 1897 :

Chapter III.—Instructions regarding the method of disinfection. Paragraph 3 (a). For the word "grammes" substitute the word "parts."

In the foot-note to paragraph 3 (c) for the word "grains" in the third and fifth lines, substitute the word "grammes." At the end of the same foot-note add the words "of lime."

JUDICIAL.

The 20th August, 1897.

No. 1136.—Major H. D. M. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, is granted an extension of furlough for nine days, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th September 1897.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th August, 1897.

No. 324.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend K. E. Barrow, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 17th August, 1897.

No. 2766—195-8-F.—The services of the following officers employed on famine duty in Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which they made over charge of their duties :

1. Lieutenant T. P. C. Smith, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).
2. Lieutenant R. M. Battye, 6th (Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
3. Lieutenant C. Kaye, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
4. Lieutenant G. R. Cassels, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
5. Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

6. Lieutenant A. E. McBarnet, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

7. Lieutenant S. K. B. Rice, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

FORESTS.

The 20th August, 1897.

No. 808—217-4-F.—Privilege leave for one month and twelve days, under Articles 291 and 282 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. G. F. Prevost, officiating Conservator in charge of the Pegu Forest Circle, Lower Burma, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th August 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Conservator in charge of the Tenasserim Circle, is placed in charge of the Pegu Circle, in addition to his other duties, during Mr. Prevost's absence, or until further orders.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1897.

No. 1257-G.—Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Muhanmad Hussain, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st September, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 17th August, 1897.

No. 1263-G.—Surgeon-Major R. W. E. H. Nicholson, Army Medical Staff, in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Nowgong, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 8th July, 1897.

The 18th August, 1897.

No. 1270-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor Cavaliere Giovanni Lang, Vice-Consul, to hold charge of the Italian Consulate at Aden, during the absence of Signor Cavaliere V. Bienenfeld.

No. 1273-G.—Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1275-G.—Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) Class, is posted as Political Agent in Alwar.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

The 19th August, 1897.

No. 1282-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. Laycock as acting Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. F. C. Fabricius.

No. 1285-G.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Captain W. Henvey, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia. (m. c.) for six months.

No. 3118-I. B.—*Erratum.*—In paragraph 2 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 564-I. B., dated the 12th February, 1897, placing the Local

Corps in Central India and Rajputana under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, for "Sukia" read "Sukhla."

The 20th August, 1897.

No. 1289-G.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lawrie, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th July, 1897.

No. 1290-G.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, with effect from the 15th July, 1897, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lawrie, M.B., or until further orders.

No. 1293-G.—Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 27th July, 1897.

No. 3141-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3329-I., dated the 16th September, 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Act, 1897 (VI of 1897).

No. 3142-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897):

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the Act so applied, any Court in the said Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

No. 3145-I. A.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 180, dated the 11th March, 1897, the services of Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Stephenson, I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his relief by Assistant Surgeon P. McCarthy (Bengal).

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3679-P.

*Simla, the 18th August, 1897.*PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.
(FUNDS.)**Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.**

In accordance with the terms of G. G. O. No. 1315, dated the 28th December 1872, as republished in G. G. O. No. 560, dated the 23rd May 1873, the Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following documents regarding the condition of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund as on the 31st March 1893

FINANCIAL (FUNDS).

INDIA OFFICE;

London, 17th June, 1897.

No. 3.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

With reference to the Notification contained in G. G. O. No. 1315, dated the 28th December 1872, I transmit, for the information of your Excellency in Council and of the subscribers, and also for publication in the *Gazette of India*, 12 copies of Reports* by Mr. Willis Browne, F.I.A., of this Office, and by Mr. William Sutton, F.I.A., the Actuary of the Registry of Friendly Societies, relating to the fourth quinquennial valuation as at the 31st of March 1893 of the assets and liabilities under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.

2. I regret that an unusual and unavoidable delay has taken place in the submission of these Reports, owing to the necessity for preparing a new set of Life Tables, etc., based on the experience of the last twenty years, and for considering whether this valuation ought to be made out on the assumption of a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rate of interest being used as on former occasions.

3. Your Excellency in Council is aware that the constitutional principle always to be borne in mind is that the revenues of India are not to be liable to any loss or profit in the working of these Regulations. In accordance with this principle it was and is laid down that the rates of contribution must provide the prescribed pensions and no more, and that the Government rates of interest and of exchange with England in connection therewith would be regulated from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council "upon a consideration of the market rates of the day."

4. For the recovery of the contributions in India of the subscribers, the official rate of exchange was last fixed by Lord Cross in his Despatch No. 10, dated the 11th of December 1890. With regard to the rate of interest, it was intimated in paragraph 2 of my Despatch No. 2, dated the 2nd of April 1896, that a rate lower than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was being considered for the purpose of the present valuation. Mr. Willis Browne was accordingly instructed to adopt, as a trial, the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. His Report shows, however, a present value deficit of 362,862/., representing about 15 per cent. of the present value of the liabilities.

5. Although Government is not responsible for the stability of the Fund, I am willing that the existing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rate of interest should be continued until the valuation for the current quinquennial period, which will expire on the 31st of March

next, shall have been considered ; but the rate of interest on the insurance branch, under Regulation 25-A, will be reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with effect from the 1st of October next.

6. All persons, however, who began to subscribe under these Regulations from and after the 1st April 1893, excepting Marine officers who joined in that year with retrospective effect, will, as from the 1st of April next, be required to pay the supplementary or additional donations* in behalf of their wives and children, as set forth in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Mr. Willis Browne's Report. The suggested alternative of meeting

- * For wives :
 Class I. not yet determined.
 Class II. 240l.
 Class III. 136l.
 Class IV. 75l.
 Class V. nil.
- For children on birth :
 Each son 1l. 5s.
 Each daughter 14l. 15s.

these donations by annual subscriptions does not commend itself to my approval. These donations are not claimable in respect of marriages and births which occurred before the 1st of April 1893.

7. Continuous service officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, as well as officers and engineers of the Royal Indian

† *Vide* Financial (Funds) Despatches to Government of India :

- No. 8, dated 27th November 1890.
- No. 4, dated 31st August 1892.
- No. 7, dated 3rd November 1892.
- No. 5, dated 3rd August 1893.

Marine, will, as from the 1st of April next, be allowed the concession now enjoyed by other officers of paying donations and monthly contributions, under Regulation 12, at the reduced rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. All other† donations now claimable from them will remain unchanged.

8. With regard to the charge for expenses of management in this country, the sum of 200l. per annum is now quite inadequate. It was authorized in the year 1877 "for the present." The receipts and payments for the year 1876-77 amounted only to 2,482l. 6s. 10d. Those for the year 1895-96 come to 32,020l. 16s. 8d. This large increase involves a greater cost of supervision and of clerical work. The Actuary of this Office is of opinion that the Indian charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. should now be adopted, and I have, therefore, sanctioned this percentage with effect from the 1st of April next.

9. I have to request that your Government will hasten the return to this Office of the *pro forma* half-yearly accounts ending on the 31st March 1898, in order that the next quinquennial valuation may be made as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Report by Mr. Willis Browne, dated 9th July 1896.

I annex hereto an abstract of a valuation, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, of the assets and liabilities of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund as at 31st March 1893. In it I show a present value deficit of 362,862l., representing about 15 per cent. of the present value of the liabilities. My instructions were to value the assets and liabilities at a rate of interest that would, on the assumption of the continuation of the existing reduced scale of contributions to existing members, bring the Fund into a state of financial equilibrium. A very difficult task indeed. At the best, the Actuary can do no more in the first instance than guess at the rate required and, after the expenditure of much time and labour, will probably find, on the completion of the valuation, that he is about as near the mark as a child of ten might be. Such was the case in respect of my first attempt. It has, however, led to my coming within measurable distance of the exact rate in this my second attempt. It is, I know, a large deficit, and must not be allowed to stand, but the valuation supplies us with

materials upon which to form a basis for future action. In the first place I have assumed, for the purposes of this valuation, that officers joining the Fund after the 31st March 1893 will not retain membership on exactly the same terms as officers who joined prior to that date. If there is to be a reduction in the rate of interest, there must be a line drawn somewhere. On this assumption the rate of interest that would in the valuation show neither surplus nor deficit lies, of course, between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., probably nearer the former. It matters, however, very little, in fact not at all, whether the rate sought for be at once adopted, or whether the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be continued until such time as it may be shown that, by accumulation at that rate, it may with safety, *i.e.*, without showing a deficit, be reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is as broad as it is long. Moreover, three years have already elapsed since the date at which the present valuation is made; and it is not at all impossible that at the date of the next valuation, *vis.*, 31st March 1898, the Fund will be in a state of financial equilibrium at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. At any rate it is well worth the trial. The Life Tables and the Annuity and Survivorship values (Incumbent, Contingent, and Potential), at the latter rate of interest, are already prepared, and a valuation could, therefore, be made in a very short space of time after the receipt of the requisite data.

2. As to members of the Fund becoming such after 31st March 1893, it is not possible, assuming a reduction in the rate of interest, to retain the present *reduced* scale of contributions in all the classes. I may explain this by simply stating that, in the case of an officer marrying in Class V., the reduced amounts of contribution for his wife are ample to provide for her pension, not only in Class V., but in all the higher classes through which he may pass, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, whilst, in the case of an officer marrying in Class I., the reduced amounts would not suffice even at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Whether this state of things will continue remains to be seen. The cause is apparent. It has been ascertained on recent experience that the original mortality rates at the younger ages were fixed too high and that, had they been fixed according to the data now at our disposal, the contributions required from officers marrying in Class V. would have been considerably less, and to such an extent that the present reduced scale would, as before stated, have sufficed at a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rate of interest to provide for the wife's pension. But in the higher classes we have no data in the Fund's experience. It is too early. There is not a sufficiently large number of officers in the higher classes to supply us with mortality rates upon which we could depend. Consequently, the mortality rates on the original data have been used as a continuation of the new rates after a certain age. It is possible, and even probable, that the original rates at the older ages are, as at the younger ages, higher than they should be, although perhaps in a less degree; and as these rates were adopted for fixing the full scale of contributions at a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rate of interest, it is apparent that a smaller rate of interest than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or a lower scale of contributions than the fixed full scale, could not possibly apply to officers marrying in any of the higher classes. Thus it is seen that, if the existing reduced scale were continued for future officers, each class would have its own rate of interest, whilst if any one rate of interest be adopted, as it must be, the existing scale must, by some means or other, be either altered or supplemented. It is very desirable that there should be but one scale of contributions, including marriage and promotion donations, for all officers alike; and with this end in view, a scale of supplementary payments might be made applicable to officers who have joined subsequent to 31st March 1893 and who may hereafter join. The supplementary amounts required, so far as we know at present, will be as follows:

For wives, in addition to reduced scale:

Officers marrying in Class V., *nil*.

Officers marrying in Class IV., 75*l.* down at date of marriage, or 5*l.* per annum during joint life.

Officers marrying in Class III., 136*l.* down or 10*l.* per annum.

Officers marrying in Class II., 240*l.* down or 19*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* per annum.

The above annual payments will cease on the death of either husband or wife whichever event shall occur first, but will not be reduced on retirement or during furlough.

3. It is quite possible that the amounts shown above may on future experience be found to bear some considerable reduction; and for this reason I have not, in the

absence of more recent data at the older ages, attempted to fix the additional amount that may be required from officers marrying in Class I. It will suffice to examine into the matter at a later date when the experience relating to mortality rates shall have been considerably extended. On the present experience the amounts would vary from 380*l.* to 480*l.* on marriage according to age, but there is good reason to suppose that the rates adopted at the older ages will, as at the younger ages, prove to be too high. In a lesser degree the same may be said in respect of Class II.

4. As regards children, I find that at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest the additional birth donation for each daughter will be 14*l.* 15*s.*, and for each son 1*l.* 5*s.* Officers may, perhaps, prefer to pay the same at date of birth; but, if not, the addition for each daughter, *vis.*, 14*l.* 15*s.*, may be converted into a joint life annuity of 1*l.* 8*s.* per annum, the payments ceasing on the death of either father or daughter, whichever event shall occur first.

5. If officers whose membership dates back to about 1st April 1893, but whose names were not included in the data upon which this valuation is based, be allowed to retain membership on the same terms as officers who joined prior to that date, then, of course, a reduction in the rate of interest would probably have to be postponed for a further short period. I mention this with special reference to the Marine officers who have already been required to make additional payments which, in many cases, have proved very heavy.

6. The valuation of the Insurance Fund at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, of which an abstract is attached, shows a surplus of Rs. 9,527. For the present, therefore, the existing rates of premium may remain.

7. My recommendations are as follows:

That the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest be allowed to continue until such time as the Fund shall, on the existing reduced scale of contributions for members who joined prior to 1st April 1893, be self-supporting at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, when the latter rate shall be immediately adopted.

That all officers who have joined since 31st March 1893, or who may hereafter join, be required to pay the additional sums referred to above, until it shall be shown that such payments are unnecessary.

That Marine officers who joined with retrospective effect in 1893 be considered to have joined prior to 1st April 1893.

That the rate of interest on the Insurance Fund be immediately reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

WILLIS BROWNE.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSIONS.
Valuation as at 31st March 1893.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	£		£
Capital in hand	639,617	Incumbent Pensions:	
Subscriptions for existing wives	400,216	Widows	169,400
Donations for existing wives	56,748	Daughters	68,846
Subscriptions for existing daughters	32,770	Sons	24,445
Subscriptions for existing sons	10,386		
" " Marriage and Promotion Donations for future		Contingent Pensions:	
Subscriptions and Marriage and Promotion Donations for future	485,925	Wives	765,268
wives of Bachelors and Widowers.		Widows remarried	5,549
Subscriptions and Marriage and Promotion Donations for future		Daughters	167,375
wives of Married Officers	4,561	Sons	35,426
Subscriptions and Birth Donations for future children of Bachelors			
and Widowers	142,258	Potential Pensions:	
Subscriptions and Birth Donations for future children of Married		Future wives of Bachelors and Widowers	574,412
Officers by existing wives	109,580	" " of Married Officers	5,907
Subscriptions and Birth Donations for future children of Married		Future children of Bachelors and Widowers	273,574
Officers by future wives	1,120	" " of Married Officers by existing wives	210,730
Unmarried Subscriptions	70,092	" " " by future wives	2,153
Outstanding Contributions	7,373	Estimated loss of half subscriptions during furlough	42,907
Deficit	362,862	Value of future Office charges	32,717
		Sums due on account of pensions	4,799
	2,383,508		2,383,508

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE INSURANCES.
Valuation as at 31st March 1893.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Capital in hand	40,782	Value of Life Insurances	39,612
Outstanding Premiums (estimated)	8,357	Surplus	9,527
	49,139		49,139

No. 2.

Report by Mr. William Sutton, dated 10th April 1897.

It will be within the recollection of the Secretary of State that, in connection with the Report which I had the honour of submitting upon the state of the Fund as at 31st March 1888, I pointed out, in my letter of 7th February 1895, that the Fund was at the time allowed a relatively high rate of interest and suggested that it would be desirable, on the occasion of the next valuation, to make use of the assumption of a lower rate of interest than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Accordingly I find in the instructions to Mr. Willis Browne, the Actuary to the India Office, that "he has been requested to adopt, as a trial, the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., "with a view to ensure the solvency of the Fund, and to existing members their present "contributions and benefits."

This he has accordingly done in his valuation of the Fund as at March 1893, having taken, as the basis of his investigation, the assumption that $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest will in future be the rate of interest allowed. He has evidently bestowed much care on the compilation of the results of his valuation; but the result is clearly of a somewhat unsatisfactory nature, the deficiency shown being the large sum of 362,862/., or a deficiency of future assets, as compared with future liabilities (potential benefits less potential contributions), of 1,066,776/., less 743,444/., or 323,332/., showing clearly that the main cause of the deficiency, appearing as the result of the present investigation, is brought about by the future benefits and contributions.

This would naturally be the result of fixing the scale of contributions on the assumption that the rate of interest borne by the assets of the Fund will be the high rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the same time there appear to be some changes made in certain matters with regard to the rates of mortality, and it would certainly be most desirable that particulars of these alterations, which no doubt are in great measure unavoidable, should be set out in detail. It is true that, in previous valuations, it was not found necessary to bring in the values of the so-called potential benefits and potential contributions from the fact that, where the rate of interest used is throughout so high as the present rate, *vis.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the values of the potential benefits would agree with the values of the potential assets, but in this case the rate of interest has been lowered throughout, and that considerably.

The Insurance Fund, on the other hand, from using the low rate of interest as compared with what has hitherto been the case, shows a small surplus, and I have no hesitation in recommending that Mr. Willis Browne's recommendations as regards the Insurance Fund be accepted and acted upon.

In regard to the Indian Military Family Service Pension Fund, I would beg leave respectively to submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

(1) That the Fund be permitted to continue as hitherto, the rate of interest allowed being $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. until the date of the investigation on 31st March 1898.

(2) That on the 31st March 1898 the usual actuarial investigation be made, and that the same be made on the basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, and that at this date the Secretary of State for India do, having regard to the previously reduced scale of contributions in force for members joining before 31st March 1893, fix the rate of interest to be borne by the Fund, and that the scale of contributions and donations corresponding thereto be fixed for the members entering the Fund *after that date*, and also that the scale of contributions and donations then adopted, and the rate or rates of interest then fixed by the Secretary of State shall be in force until further instructions be given by the Secretary of State.

(3) As an important matter of form it would add greatly to the facility with which the matter could in future be dealt with if the abstract of valuation could be made to give the number of benefits, the total amounts of pension insured for every particular class of benefit and the corresponding values of the pensions and contributions therefor.

W. SUTTON.

APPENDIX.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSIONS.

Receipts and Payments each half year from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1893.

Receipts.

	In India.	Exchanged at	Equivalents to sterling.	In England.
	Rs. A. P.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half year to 30th September 1888	2,07,901 12 3	1 4'215	14,046 7 3	3,176 12 2
" " 31st March 1889	2,41,977 10 7	1 4'512	16,648 1 3	3,035 5 0
" " 30th September 1889	2,35,055 2 5	1 4'217	15,882 17 5	3,660 16 4
" " 31st March 1890	2,38,370 12 0	1 4'938	16,823 0 3	4,970 13 0
" " 30th September 1890	2,32,298 10 1	1 6'307	17,719 10 11	4,152 5 6
" " 31st March 1891	2,39,195 9 11	1 5'871	21,534 4 6	3,186 17 8
" " 30th September 1891 . . . . .	.....	...	22,874 16 10	3,665 9 1
" " 31st March 1892 . . . . .	.....	...	26,701 6 5	3,652 17 1
" " 30th September 1892 . . . . .	.....	...	20,399 5 1	3,975 11 11
" " 31st March 1893 . . . . .	.....	...	22,891 18 1	4,193 13 2
			195,521 8 0	37,670 0 11
			£233,191 8 11	

Payments.

	Rs. A. P.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half year to 30th September 1888	16,675 11 1	1 4'215	1,126 13 0	5,362 6 6
" " 31st March 1889	17,205 12 10	1 4'512	1,183 15 2	5,603 14 4
" " 30th September 1889	15,322 11 0	1 4'217	1,035 7 4	5,888 4 9
" " 31st March 1890	16,369 6 5	1 4'938	1,155 5 4	6,269 6 5
" " 30th September 1890	12,095 9 2	1 6'307	922 12 10	7,076 4 11
" " 31st March 1891	17,750 3 0	1 5'871	1,321 14 5	7,249 14 5
" " 30th September 1891 . . . . .	.....	...	1,257 3 1	7,461 16 1
" " 31st March 1892 . . . . .	.....	...	1,457 2 5	8,002 13 6
" " 30th September 1892 . . . . .	.....	...	1,318 10 2	8,281 3 8
" " 31st March 1893 . . . . .	.....	...	1,536 1 8	8,668 15 7
			12,314 5 5	69,864 0 2
			£82,178 5 7	

* From 1st April 1893 when the official rate of exchange came into force in connection with all transactions under these Regulations, the Receipts and Payments in India have been advised in sterling.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th August, 1897.

No. 3693-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of either of the newspapers published at Constantinople and known as *Sabah* and *Malumat*, respectively.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 18th August, 1897.

No. 3671-A—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1897, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	10,33,04,105	4,29,10,338	...	4,29,60,338
Allahabad	1,01,04,765	1,59,35,570	...	1,59,35,570
Lahore	1,61,37,975	1,38,32,825	...	1,38,32,825
Bombay	6,92,31,300	3,55,11,036	...	3,55,11,036
Kurrachee	80,59,345	37,12,180	...	37,12,180
Madras	2,74,75,250	1,65,43,354	...	1,65,43,354
Calicut	14,27,750	16,41,051	...	16,41,051
Rangoon	80,02,740	1,74,77,320	...	1,74,77,320
TOTAL	24,76,14,220	14,76,14,274	...	14,76,14,274
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 19,20,00,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				9,99,92,946
GRAND TOTAL				24,76,14,220

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th August, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 917.—Captain I. Philipps, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, unpaid Attaché in the Adjutant-General's Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain C. H. Selwyn, on leave. Dated 10th August 1897.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 918.—Major C. V. B. Kuper, Royal Artillery is appointed Superintendent, Presidency Remount Depot, Calcutta, from the 16th June 1897, *vice* Colonel J. L. Hunt, resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 919.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Richard Percival Wemyss Quin, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—31st July 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Harold Lake Compton Turner, Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—24th July 1897.

Second-Lieutenant James David Stirling, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating wing officer, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—29th July 1897.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 920.—Colonel F. B. J. Jerrard, British Service, Assistant Adjutant-General (temporary), Army Head-Quarters, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B. and in relief of Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B., appointed to command the 2nd Brigade, Malakand Field Force. Dated 3rd August 1897.

DISTURBANCES.

No. 921.—The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the formation of two Brigades to be held in readiness as Reserves for use as may be required.

They will be styled for the present the 2nd and 3rd Reserve Brigades and will be composed as follows:

SECOND RESERVE BRIGADE.

2nd Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

12th (The Khelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 23 British Field Hospital.

No. 62 Native Field Hospital.

Sections A and B of No. 31 Native Field Hospital.

THIRD RESERVE BRIGADE.

1st Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment.

1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

3rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
No. 4 Company, "Queen's Own" Madras
Sappers and Miners.
No. 24 British Field Hospital.
No. 63 Native Field Hospital.
Sections C and D of No. 31 Native Field
Hospital.

The abovementioned troops will move on the field service scale of strength, establishments, etc., as laid down in the Field Service Equipment Tables for the different branches, except the number of British officers with regiments of Native Cavalry and Native Infantry will not be increased above the peace establishment. Depôts will be formed as laid down in the "Mobilisation Measures" in the Field Service Equipment Tables. Depôts of Native Infantry will be on Scale B.

2. *Concentration of Force.*—The troops will concentrate at Rawalpindi unless otherwise ordered.

3. *Commands and Staff.*—The following appointments are made to the staff of the brigades:

SECOND RESERVE BRIGADE.

Commanding . . . Brigadier-General R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O.
Orderly Officer . . . Lieutenant R. C. Wellesley, Royal Horse Artillery.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General . . . Captain W. P. Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General . . . Captain F. J. M. Edwards, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
Field Intelligence Officer . . . Captain F. A. Hoghton, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).
Principal Medical Officer . . . Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Thomsett, Army Medical Staff.
Staff Surgeon (from the Brigade).
Veterinary Officer . . . Veterinary-Lieutenant F. U. Carr, Army Veterinary Department.
Brigade Ordnance Officer . . . Major T. E. Rowan, Royal Artillery.
Brigade Commissariat Officer . . . Captain E. Y. Watson, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
* Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer (Regimental Officer) . . . Lieutenant N. G. Fraser, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

* Brigade Transport Officer.

Assistant Superintendent, Army Signaling (from the Brigade).

Provost Marshal (from the Brigade).

THIRD RESERVE BRIGADE.

Commanding . . . Brigadier-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B.
Orderly Officer . . . Captain E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General . . . Major E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General . . . Captain C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O., Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Field Intelligence Officer . . . Major R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Principal Medical Officer . . . Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
Staff Surgeon (from the Brigade).
Veterinary Officer . . . Veterinary-Lieutenant F. W. Wilson, Army Veterinary Department.
Brigade Ordnance Officer . . . Captain M. W. S. Pasley, Royal Artillery.
Brigade Commissariat Officer . . . Captain C. F. T. Murray, Assistant Commissary-General.
* Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer (Regimental Officer) . . . Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

* Brigade Transport Officer.

Assistant Superintendent, Army Signaling (from the Brigade).

Provost Marshal (from the Brigade).

4. *Concessions and privileges.*—If these Brigades take the field, they will be granted the concessions and privileges enjoyed by the Force to which they may be attached, or such as may be determined by the Government of India, if not attached to an existing field force. Staff officers will draw pay from the date on which they join their appointments.

* These officers will personally report themselves to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Rawalpindi.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 922.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made during the operations of the Malakand Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain E. V. O. Hewett, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, and Lieutenant W. H. Trevor, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, to be Assistant Superintendents, Army Signalling, of the 1st and 2nd Brigade, respectively.

Second-Lieutenant S. Morton, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, and Captain F. Duncan, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), to be Provost Marshals of the 1st and 2nd Brigade, respectively.

TOCHI.

No. 923.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, the following appointments are made during the operations of the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Lieutenant P. D. McCandlish and Lieutenant A. H. Maclean, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Assistant Superintendents, Army Signalling, and Provost Marshal, respectively, of the 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant M. G. E. Bell, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, to be Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling, of the 2nd Brigade.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 924.—In G. G. O. No. 894 of 1897 notifying the grant of leave out of India to Captain C. H. Selwyn, for "14th year commenced 28th August 1896" read "14th year commenced 25th August 1896."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 925.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 27th July 1897, page 4203.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 27th July, 1897.

.....

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Arthur Salmon is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 12th July 1897.

.....

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 926.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst

serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:

Major Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis,—6th July 1897.

No. 927.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Adams,—3rd August 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 928.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Williams, on probation, Assistant Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Coosipore, seconded, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 6th June 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 929.—1st (The Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry—

Dafadar Dildar Khan to be Jemadar, vice Imam Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

Bhopal Battalion.

No. 930.—In G. G. O. No. 585 of 1897, line 6, for "Dassonda" read "Dassondā Singh."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 931.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Major-General John Edmund Waller, General List (Bengal) Infantry,—11th August 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Locker Dobie, Indian Medical Service (Madras),—6th July 1897.

No. 932.—Honorary Surgeon-Captain Stephen Chalke, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate, Medical Department (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th April 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 933.—Honorary Captain Patrick O'Donnell, Deputy Commissary, Military Works Department, Barrack Master, 1st class, Deolali, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th September 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 934.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard is granted a medal inscribed "For

meritorious service," with annuity, under the provisions of clause 64, India Army Circulars, 1890:

No. 5. Dafadar Muhammad Jan, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Abdul Karim, Aden Troop, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 935.—The grant of the long service and good conduct medal, with gratuity to No. 2378, Sepoy Bur Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), notified in G. G. O. No. 485 of 1897, is hereby cancelled.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 936.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Frederick William Collins to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th June 1897, *vice* Wright, resigned.

No. 937.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Wilfred Pickford to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Arthur Tosco Peppé, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

George Sullivan Hayes, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Thomas, promoted.

Alan William Owen Davys, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sterndale, promoted.

No. 938.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

William Herbert Lovegrove, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th August 1897, *vice* Dobbie, resigned.

No. 939.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Fred Wilson Newton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cooper, promoted.

No. 940.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Travers Devon to be Captain, *vice* Pont, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Doggett to be Lieutenant, *vice* Huddleston, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant John Hill Burnand to be Lieutenant, *vice* Leslie, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant John Caleb Mitchell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Devon, promoted.

No. 941.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Captain R. H. Nailer, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

In G. G. O. No. 648 of 1897, for "Robert Peel Wilcox" read "Richard Peel Wilcox."

No. 942.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

James McCallum Wright, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th August 1897, *vice* Hastings, resigned.

No. 943.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Hearsey to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th August 1897, *vice* Meston, transferred.

No. 944.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Joseph Binning, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment.

Arthur Peirce, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Harper, promoted.

William Hope Johnstone, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hunter, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 945.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the under-mentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894):

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lowthian Trevithick.

Captain (Honorary Major) John Garratt.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 946.—In G. G. O. No. 916 of 1897, in column headed "With effect from," opposite the names of Second-Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant A. C. Scott, Royal Engineers, for "4th May 1897" read "4th March 1897."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 56.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the 17th June 1897:

Lieutenant W. G. Windham, Royal Indian Marine, for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th August, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between 14th and the 20th August 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service (Bengal).	Surgeon-Major G. Jameson .	3rd July 1897 .	Krishnagar .	...	...
Indian Staff Corps (15th Bengal Lancers).	Major (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) H. R. Tate .	2nd August 1897 .	Loralai .	...	...
1st Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment.	Lieutenant P. S. Mathews .	2nd August 1897 .	Near Bima Tal. .	...	...
Indian Staff Corps .	Major I. MacIvor . .	3rd August 1897 .	Gwalior .	...	...
Indian Staff Corps (4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent).	Captain F. J. Nelson . .	5th August 1897 .	Hingoli .	...	...
1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers.	Captain C. F. Burton . .	5th August 1897 .	Mhow .	...	...
2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	Captain G. E. Matthey . .	5th August 1897 .	Chakrata .	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1897.

No. 311.—The services of Lieutenant B. H. Rooke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service.

The 16th August, 1897.

No. 312.—The services of Lieutenant H. G. Joly deLotbiniere, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Department, temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 313.—Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th July 1897, during the absence of Mr. H. J. Richard on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 314.—Mr. J. T. Rolfe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th July 1897, *vice* Mr. Gatherer.

No. 315.—Mr. H. Marsh, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th July 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. A. Corder, or until further orders.

The 17th August, 1897.

No. 316.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is granted furlough on medical certificate out of India for eighteen months under Article 340 (a), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 317.—Mr. H. W. Conduitt, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma.

No. 318.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is, pending arrival of Mr. H. W. Conduitt, appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, in addition to his own duties.

No. 319.—Mr. F. P. Dunne, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

The 18th August, 1897.

No. 320.—The services of Major H. F. Chesney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service, with effect from the 16th July 1897.

No. 321.—Colonel R. R. Pulford, C.I.E., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th July 1897, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Odling, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 322.—Mr. G. R. McDowell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd July 1897, *vice* Colonel R. R. Pulford, C.I.E., R.E.

No. 323.—The services of Major J. G. Lutyens, R.E., Supernumerary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Punjab, on Famine Relief Works, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 324.—The services of Second-Lieutenant M. R. Elles, R.E., temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 19th August, 1897.

No. 326.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Railway Despatch No. 65, dated the 15th July 1897, accorded sanction to the doubling of the North-Western Railway between Kurrachee and Pipri, a distance of 26 miles, at a total cost of Rs. 16,42,559-0-0 in supersession of the sanction notified in the *Gazette of India* under the Government of India Notification No. 439, dated the 7th November 1894.

The 20th August, 1897.

No. 327.—The services of Mr. G. E. Lillie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 328.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Lane Magniac, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 19th August, 1897.

No. 325.—The following draft of certain rules, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), and in supersession of the rules issued under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 134, dated the 3rd May, 1889, is published, as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 19th day of November 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person before the date fixed as aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Rules.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definition.

(1) the expression "electric supply-line" means a wire or wires, conductor, or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or

distributing electricity for light or power, with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing electricity or electric currents for light or power ;

- (2) the expression "main" means a conductor used to convey electricity from the source of supply to the point or points where it is distributed for use ;
- (3) the expression "service-line" or "lead" means a conductor used to distribute electricity from the mains to the various appliances in which it is to be used ;
- (4) the expression "cut-off" means any appliance for confining the flow of electricity to conductors capable of safely carrying it when its amount rises accidentally above the normal ;
- (5) the expressions "transformer," "transformed" and "transforming" are used in relation to any appliance by means of which electricity of high potential is converted to electricity of lower potential, or *vice versa* ;
- (6) the expression "undertakers" means the person or persons undertaking the business of supplying electricity or intending to use electricity for any public purpose or in any place such as is referred to in section 3 of the Act ;
- (7) the expression "consumer's wires" means any electric supply-lines on a consumer's premises which are connected with the service-lines of the undertakers at the consumer's terminals ;
- (8) the expression "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air ;
- (9) the expressions "pressure," "high pressure" and "extra high pressure" are used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits and apparatus, according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof ;
- (10) the expression "pressure" means the difference of electric potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth ;
- (11) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may at any time exceed 500 volts, if continuous, or 250 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed a "high pressure supply" ;
- (12) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on either system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed an "extra high pressure supply" .
- (13) where these rules require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth," it shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of electrical energy ; and
- (14) the expression "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the road-way and foot-way over any public bridge or causeway.

Protection of person and property.

2. Whenever notice has been given by the undertakers under section 3 of the Act, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, receiving

Entry and Inspection.

such notice, shall forthwith report the circumstance to the Local Government, and the Local Government may thereupon authorize any officer, either by name or in virtue of his office, to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which the officer has reason to believe any appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electricity are, and any building or place to and in which electricity is, to be supplied and used.

3. The Local Government shall, if necessary, instruct the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, as to the roads or public places in which overhead electric supply-lines are not to be allowed, and the undertakers shall attend to any orders of such officer in this respect.

4. The undertakers shall provide all means for testing the appliances or apparatus used in the generation or the supply and use of electricity.

5. The pressure of a supply delivered to any one consumer shall not exceed 250 volts at any pair of terminals, except with the express approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only for special purposes, on the joint application of the consumer and the undertakers, and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe.

6. The pressure of a supply delivered to a transforming station or to transforming apparatus on a consumer's premises may exceed 250 volts, but shall not exceed the limits of high pressure.

7. An extra high pressure supply shall not be delivered, except to distributing stations or other premises in the sole occupation of the undertakers, and then only with the written consent of the Local Government and subject to such further conditions as that Government may prescribe.

8. The maximum working current in a conductor shall not be sufficient to raise the temperature of the conductor or any part thereof to such an extent as to materially alter the physical condition or specific resistance of the insulating covering (if any) or in any case to raise such temperature to a greater extent than 33°F. The cross-sectional area and conductivity at joints shall be sufficient to avoid local heating, and the joints shall be protected against corrosion.

9. The sectional area of the conductor in an electric supply-line laid or erected in any street after the commencement of these Rules shall not be less than the area of a circle of one-tenth of an inch diameter, and, where the conductor is formed of a strand of wires, each separate wire shall be at least as large as No. 20 standard wire gauge.

10. All material used for insulating electric supply-lines or apparatus shall be of the best quality and thoroughly durable and efficient with regard to the conditions of its use. Suitable provision shall be made for the protection of the insulating material against injury or removal, and, if a protection so provided is wholly or partly metallic, it shall be efficiently connected with earth.

11. Every main shall be tested for insulation after having been placed in position and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing pressure being at least 200 volts, and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main.

12. The insulation of every complete circuit used for the supply of energy, including all machinery, apparatus and devices forming part of, or connected with, such circuit, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not under any conditions exceed one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current. Suitable means shall be provided for the immediate indication and localisation of leakage, and every leakage shall be remedied without delay. Every such circuit shall be tested for insulation at least once in every week and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the testings:

Provided that, where the Local Government has approved of any part of any electric circuit being connected with earth, the provisions of this rule shall not apply to that circuit so long as such connection exists.

13. Every high pressure conductor laid after the commencement of these Rules shall be continuously covered with insulating material to a thickness of not less than one-tenth part of an inch, and, in cases where the extreme difference of potential in the circuit exceeds 2,000 volts, the thickness of insulating material shall not be less in inches or parts of an inch than the number obtained by dividing the number expressing the volts by 20,000.

14. (1) No high pressure circuit shall be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application, during one hour, of pressure exceeding the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use: that is to say, in the case of every electric supply-line, a pressure twice the said maximum pressure, and, in the case of every machine, device or apparatus, a pressure 50 per cent. greater than the said maximum pressure.

Testing of insulation of all parts of any high pressure circuit.

(2) The undertakers shall duly record the results of each test.

15. Every high pressure electric supply-line, conductor or other apparatus shall be protected by a suitable automatic quick-acting cut-off:

Quick-acting cut off for high-pressure electric supply-lines, etc.

Provided that it shall not be incumbent upon the undertakers to provide such a cut-off for the outer conductor of a concentric main which is, with the approval of the Local Government, efficiently connected with earth.

16. In every case in which a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

Transformers.

17. A high pressure electric supply-line shall not be used for the transmission of more than 300,000 watts, or, in the case of an aerial line, 50,000 watts, except with the consent in writing of the Local Government, and efficient means shall be provided to prevent this limit being at any time exceeded.

Limit of power in high-pressure electric supply-line.

18. Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, it shall be efficiently protected against such injury.

Protection from lightning.

19. Where any accident by explosion or fire, or any other accident of such kind as to have caused or to be likely to have caused loss of life or personal injury has occurred at any part of an electric supply-line or work, the undertakers shall give immediate notice thereof to the Local Government.

Accidents to be reported

Aërial Lines.

20. Every aerial line shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding 200 feet, where the direction of the line is straight, and 150 feet, where the direction is curved or where the line makes a horizontal angle at the point of support.

Maximum intervals between supports.

21. Every support of an aerial line shall be of a durable material, and properly stayed against forces due to wind-pressure, change of direction of the line or unequal lengths of span. The factor of safety shall be for aerial lines and suspending wires at least six, and for all other parts of the structure at least twelve, the maximum possible wind-pressure being taken at 50lbs. per square foot. No addition need be made for a possible accumulation of snow.

Construction and erection of supports.

22. Aerial lines shall be attached to insulators, and shall be so guarded that they cannot fall away from the support. Conductors covered with insulating material shall not be attached to the insulators by un-insulated metal binders.

Attachment of aerial lines.

23. (1) An aerial line shall not in any part thereof be at a less height from the ground than 18 feet, or, where it crosses a street, 30 feet, or within 5 feet measured horizontally or 7 feet measured vertically from any building or erection other than a support for the line, except where brought into a building for the purpose of supply.

Height from ground and distance from buildings, etc.

(2) Except with the approval of the Local Government and of the telegraph authority, only one side of a street may be occupied by aerial lines.

24. Service-lines from aerial lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises which is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance, and from this point of attachment they shall be enclosed and protected in accordance with the

Service-lines from aerial lines.

subsequent rules as to electric supply-lines on the consumer's premises. Every portion of a service-line which is outside, but is within 7 feet of, a building, shall be completely enclosed in stout India-rubber tubing.

25. Where an aerial line crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing shall not be less than 60° and the spans shall be as short as possible.

Angle of crossing thoroughfares.

26. Where an aerial line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of the line coming into contact with the metallic substance or of the metallic substance coming into contact with the line by breakage or otherwise.

Crossing wire, etc.

27. Every high pressure aerial line shall be efficiently suspended by means of insulating ligaments to suspending wires, so that the weight of the line may not produce any sensible stress in the direction of its length. All suspending wires, if of iron or steel, shall be galvanised.

Suspending wires.

28. In the case of any high pressure aerial line exceeding one-half mile in length, means shall be provided whereby the pressure may be discharged from any portion of the line erected over, or alongside of, any building or buildings without loss of time in case of fire or other emergency.

Discharge of pressure in case of fire.

29. Every aerial line, including its supports and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging to, or connected with, the line, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

Maintenance.

30. An aerial line shall not be permitted to remain erected after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy, unless the undertakers intend within a reasonable time again to take it into use.

Unused aerial lines to be removed.

Electric Supply-lines other than Aerial Lines.

31. All conduits, pipes, casings and street-boxes used as receptacles for electric supply-lines shall be constructed of durable material, and, where laid under carriage-ways, shall be of sufficient strength to prevent damage from heavy traffic; and reasonable means shall be taken by the undertakers to prevent the accumulation of gas in such receptacles.

Construction of receptacles for electric supply-lines.

32. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, special precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of any electrical discharge to the metallic substance from the line or from any metal conduit, pipe or casing enclosing the line.

Crossing pipes, etc.

33. All metal conduits, pipes or casings containing any electric supply-line shall be efficiently connected with earth, and shall be so jointed and connected across all street-boxes and other openings as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length.

Electric continuity of metal conduits, pipes or casings.

34. Where isolated lengths of metal conduits, pipes, or casings are used for the protection of any electric supply-line at road-crossings or similar positions, special precautions shall be taken to prevent the possibility of any electrical charging thereof.

Precautions against charging of short lengths of pipes, &c.

35. (1) Where the conductors of electric supply-lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with insulating material, they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit. No such conductor shall be at a higher potential than 300 volts.

Precautions to be taken when bare conductors are used.

(2) Adequate precautions shall also be taken to ensure that no accumulation of water shall take place in any part of the conduit and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or the insulators.

(3) In the case of any such electric supply-lines laid in conduits after the commencement of these Rules, the insulators shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected.

36. Every portion of an high pressure electric supply-line placed above the surface of the ground, or in any subway not in the sole occupation of the undertakers, shall be completely enclosed, either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry or cement concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

37. Where an high pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply-line or conductor shall become charged by leakage therefrom.

Street-Boxes.

38. In addition to the provisions contained in rule 31 as to the construction of receptacles for electric supply-lines, the following rules shall be observed with respect to the construction of street-boxes:

(a) The cover of every street-box shall be so secured that it cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance.

(b) The covers of all street-boxes containing high pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected with strips of metal laid immediately underneath the adjacent roadway, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of such boxes, or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street, shall become electrically charged, whether by reason of leakage, defect or otherwise.

(c) Where street-boxes are used as transformer chambers, reasonable means shall be taken to prevent, as far as possible, any influx of water, either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes; and, in the case of any such street-box exceeding one cubic-yard in capacity, ample provision shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the box, and for the prevention of danger from sparking.

(d) Every street-box shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas, and, if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the undertakers shall give immediate notice to the authority or company whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood thereof.

Transforming Stations.

39. Transforming stations, or points, which are in a system of distribution wherein a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to consumers, and which are not on the consumer's premises, shall be established in suitable places in the sole occupation and charge of the undertakers.

Consumer's Premises.

40. The undertakers shall be responsible for all electric supply-lines, fittings and apparatus belonging to them or under their control, which may be upon a consumer's premises, being maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

41. In delivering the energy to a consumer's terminals the undertakers shall exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on the consumer's premises.

42. A suitable safety fuse or other automatic disconnecter shall be inserted in each service-line within a consumer's premises as close as possible to the point of entry and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction, except in cases where the service-line is protected by fuses in a street-box.

43. All electric supply-lines and apparatus placed on a consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and thoroughly protected against injury to the insulation or access of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit shall not, unless efficiently connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be touched. All electric supply-lines shall be so fixed and protected as to prevent the possibility of electrical discharge to any adjacent metallic substance.

44. Where the general supply of energy is a high pressure supply and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high pressure service-lines, conductors and apparatus, including the transforming apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, and shall be securely fastened throughout.

45. The undertakers shall not connect the wires and fittings on a consumer's premises with their mains unless they are reasonably satisfied that the connection will not cause a leakage from those wires and fittings exceeding one ten-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the consumer's premises; and, where the undertakers decline to make such a connection, they shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating their reasons for so declining.

46. (1) If the undertakers are reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a circuit of such extent as to be a source of danger, and that such leakage does not exist at any part of a circuit belonging to the undertakers, then and in such case any person authorized in writing by the undertakers in that behalf, or, on the application of the undertakers, an officer authorized under rule 2, may, for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, after giving the consumer reasonable notice in writing, inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and forming part of the circuit.

(2) In any case in which the undertakers obtain the services of an officer under this rule they shall pay him such fee as the Local Government may fix in that behalf.

(3) If, on such testing, such person or officer as aforesaid discovers a leakage from the consumer's wires exceeding one ten-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises, or if the consumer does not give all due facilities for inspection and testing, the undertakers shall forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and shall not re-commence the supply until they are reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been stopped.

47. (1) If any consumer is dissatisfied with the action of the undertakers in refusing to give or in discontinuing or in not re-commencing the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of such consumer may, on his application and on payment of the prescribed fee, be tested for the existence of leakage by an officer authorized under rule 2.

(2) This rule shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of either of the two last foregoing rules.

Arc Lighting.

48. All arc lamps shall be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon or broken glass falling from them, and shall not be used in situations where there is any danger of the presence of explosive dust or gas.

49. Arc lamps used in any street for public lighting shall be so fixed as not to be in any part at a less height than ten feet from the ground.

50. Arc lamps used in any street for private lighting shall be fixed so as not to be anywhere at a less height than eight feet from the ground, and shall be so screened as to prevent risk of contact with persons. A cut-off switch, fixed in a suitable locked receptacle,

shall be provided for every high pressure arc lamp, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide—

- (a) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit;
- (b) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions; and
- (c) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking or heating being caused by the operation of the switch.

Telegraph lines.

51. The undertakers shall construct their electric supply-lines and other works of all descriptions, and shall work their undertaking, in all respects with due regard to the telegraph lines established by, or by license from, the Governor General in Council and to the currents in such telegraph lines, and shall use every reasonable means in the construction of their electric supply-lines and other works of all descriptions and in the working of their undertaking to prevent injurious affection, whether by induction or otherwise, to such telegraph lines or the currents therein. If any question arises as to whether the undertakers have constructed their electric supply-lines or other works, or worked their undertaking in contravention of this rule, such question shall be determined by the Local Government, and the undertakers shall be bound to make any alterations in, or additions to, their system which may be directed by that Government.

52. If any telegraph line is injuriously affected by the construction by the undertakers of their electric supply-lines and works or by the working of the undertaking by the undertakers, the undertakers shall pay the expense of all such alterations in such telegraph lines as may be necessary to remedy such injurious affection.

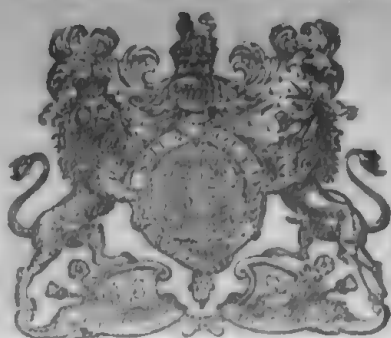
Explanation.—A telegraph line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by an act or work, if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, in any manner affected by such act or work, or by any use made of such work.

53. Before any electric supply-line is laid down or any act or work in connection therewith is done within ten yards of any part of a telegraph line (other than repairs or the laying of lines crossing such telegraph line at right angles at the point of shortest distance and so continuing for a distance of six feet on each side of such point), the undertakers shall, not more than twenty-eight nor less than fourteen days before commencing the work, give notice in writing to the telegraph authority, specifying the course of the line and the nature of the work, including the gauge of any wire, and the undertakers shall conform with such reasonable requirements (either general or special) as may from time to time be made by the telegraph authority for the purpose of preventing any telegraph line from being injuriously affected by the said act or work.

54. Any difference between the telegraph authority and the undertakers with respect to any requirements of the telegraph authority shall be referred to the Local Government for decision and the orders of that Government thereon shall be final.

55. Nothing in the four last foregoing rules shall apply to any case in which the undertakers can show that the immediate doing of the act or execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith served on the officer in charge of the Central Government Telegraph Office at the town or station where the act or work was done a notice in writing of the execution thereof, stating the reason for doing or executing the same without previous notice.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 35.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th August, 1897.

No. 626.—The services of Mr. R. S. Greenshields, of the Indian Civil Service, a Deputy Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which his furlough expires.

No. 629.—The services of Mr. A. Butterworth, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 27th August, 1897.

No. 292.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in August 1898, are published for general information:

COPIES OF THESE REGULATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 2nd August, 1898.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 31st May, 1898, an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 19th July, 1898, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July, 1897.

REGULATIONS.

* * * The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-one, and had not attained the age of twenty-three, on the first day of the year in which the Examination is held.

[N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service in India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :

	Marks.
English Composition	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic ditto ditto	500
Greek ditto ditto	750
Latin ditto ditto	750
English ditto ditto (including special period named by the Commissioners) (a)	500
French Language and Literature	500
German ditto ditto	500
Mathematics (pure and applied)	900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)	900
Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding three of the following subjects :	
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics	600
(N.B.—This subject may not be taken by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	
Higher Chemistry	600
Higher Physics	600
Geology	600
Botany	600
Zoology	600
Animal Physiology	600
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400
English History	500

(a) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

	Marks.
General Modern History (one of the periods specified in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners) (a)	500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400
Political Economy and Economic History	500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)	500
Roman Law	500
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, <i>viz.</i> : (1) Law of Contract ; (2) Law of Evidence ; (3) Law of the Constitution ; (4) Criminal Law ; (5) Law of Real Property ; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (a). None is obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks ; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (b) in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the branches in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (c) :

Compulsory—

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	500
2. The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
3. The Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act	500

Optional.—[Not more than two of the following subjects, of which one must be either the Code of Civil Procedure or Hindu and Muhammadan Law.] Candidates offering one subject only are restricted to a choice between the two Law subjects specified.

1. The Code of Civil Procedure	400
2. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
3. Sanskrit	400
4. Arabic	400
5. Persian	400
6. History of British India	350
7. Chinese (for Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only)	400

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

(a) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(b) No deduction will be made from the marks assigned to Candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

(c) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

In this Examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination*."

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates, who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 or 100 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates, who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate, who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 31st May (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :

(i) Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.

(ii) An allowance amounting to £ 100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen; Victoria University, Manchester; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted, except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii) The allowance of £ 100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.

(iv) All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £ 1.

(v) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.

(vi) Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.

(vii) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1898.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

- * * *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 31st May, 1898.*

Date _____

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 2nd of August, 1898.

I hereby declare that I was born on the _____ day of 18____, and that therefore I had attained the age of 21 years and had not attained the age of 23 years on the 1st of January, 1898; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations.

This should be given on the form attached.

I send herewith a statement of the subjects in which I desire to be examined.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I also send herewith a certificate of my Birth issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I have also to state, with reference to section 2, clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

* If you have never been examined insert here the word "never."

I beg further to add that I have* _____ been examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners in the year 18____, † as a Candidate for the situation of _____

† If you have been examined, give the date, etc., of the last occasion.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent ‡ _____

‡ If a London address, state postal district; if a country, state the post town.

Date _____

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

No Certificates of age, health, and character, except as mentioned above, should be supplied until the result of the Examination is known.

☞ If Candidates, who fill up and return this Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the annexed Form, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such Certificates are not in the possession of the Candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, *before he can be admitted to the Competition*, have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

[No Certificates, except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, will be accepted for this Competition.]

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate who proves to be successful is expected to produce a Certificate of Birth. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows :

- (a) *For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June, 1837.*—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London ; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.
- (b) *For persons born in Scotland since 31st December, 1854.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh ; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.
- (c) *For persons born in Ireland since 31st December, 1863.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin ; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.
- (d) *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.
- (e) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1898.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

*** Place your Initials against the subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.	
.....	English Composition.
.....	Sanskrit Language and Literature.
.....	Arabic Language and Literature.
.....	Greek Language and Literature.
.....	Latin Language and Literature.
.....	English Language and Literature.
.....	† French Language and Literature.
.....	† German Language and Literature.
.....	Mathematics (pure and applied).
.....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects (pure and applied).
.....	Natural Science, <i>vis.</i> :
.....	‡ Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics.
	(N.B.—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)
.....	‡ Higher Chemistry.
.....	‡ Higher Physics.
.....	‡ Geology.
.....	‡ Botany.
.....	‡ Zoology.
.....	‡ Animal Physiology.
.....	Greek History.
.....	Roman History.
.....	English History.
.....	General Modern History.
	Period
.....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.
.....	Moral Philosophy.
.....	Political Economy and Economic History.
.....	Political Science.
.....	Roman Law.
.....	English Law.

In addition to the Written Examination there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus †, and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked thus ‡.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.

Any Candidate, who wishes to decline the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—

Signature

Date

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S. W.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I) IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE; AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

SYLLABUS showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects, after the Examination to be held in 1897.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the accession of Queen Victoria.

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English Language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 1. | A. D. 1700 to A. D. 1800 |
| (1898) | [Pope to Cowper.] |
| 2. | A. D. 1800 to A. D. 1832 |
| (1899) | [Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.] |
| 3. | A. D. 1360 to A. D. 1600 |
| (1900) | [Chaucer to Spenser.] |
| 4. | A. D. 1600 to A. D. 1700 |
| (1901) | [Shakespeare to Dryden.] |

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay within the period 1800 to 1832.

French Language and Literature.—Translation from French into English, and from English into French. Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

German Language and Literature.—Translation from German into English, and from English into German. Critical questions on the German Language and Literature.

* The books for 1898 are:

- Percy: Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.
- Swift: Gulliver, Battle of the Books.
- Gibbon: Autobiography.
- Lord Hervey: Memoirs.
- Goldsmith: Plays and Poems.
- Collins: Poems.
- Pope: Essay on Man, Essay on Criticism.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Latin Essay or Letter. Critical questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Greek Dialogue or Oration. Critical questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian History as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English History.—General questions on English History from A. D. 800 to A. D. 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A. D. 800 to A. D. 1848.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade.
[A. D. 800 to A. D. 1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms.
[A. D. 1193 to A. D. 1521.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV.
[A. D. 1521 to A. D. 1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848.
[A. D. 1715 to A. D. 1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

Greek History.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics; all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

Advanced Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books, also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Mental Philosophy.—(Ancient and Modern).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic. Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

Political Science.—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace Comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, etc.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July, 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 27th August, 1897.

No. 986.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. L. T. Jones, M.B., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 12th January 1897.

No. 988.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Gwyther, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 28th July 1897.

SANITARY.

The 26th August, 1897.

No. 2039.—It is notified for general information that the port of Karachi has been declared healthy within the meaning of Chapter 2, Section 2, of the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897.

The 27th August, 1897.

No. 2048.—The following Notification regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in Italy in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India is published for general information :

*Notification by the Board of Trade.**London, August 3, 1897.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Rome, enclosing the following Quarantine Notice, *vis.* —

(Translation.)

Marine Sanitary Ordinance No. 6.

Taking into consideration, etc., it is decreed :—

Decree.

Article 1. Raw dried hides are no longer to be included among goods whose importation from places infected with the bubonic plague is prohibited, and they may be freely introduced into the Kingdom.

Article 2. Sentence (c), of Article 4,* of the Marine Sanitary Ordinance No. 3, of May 8th, 1897, and Article 2* of the similar Ordinance of the same date, No. 4, are modified in this sense.

The prefects and the port captains and officials will see to the carrying out of the present Ordinance.

Rome, July 15, 1897.

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1750, dated the 25th June 1897.

POLICE.

The 28th August, 1897.

No. 490.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 39, dated the 24th January 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 4, dated the 6th January 1891, after the words "the Western Rajputana State Railway" the words "the Palanpur-Deesa Railway" shall be added.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st August, 1897.

No. 326.—The services of the Reverend L. Klugh, Chaplain of Meerut, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Malakand Field Force.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th August, 1897.

No. 3251-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872 as modified by Act II of 1891), the Governor-General in Council is pleased :

- (a) to grant a license to Mr. J. H. Aston, a Missionary belonging to the Brethren, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ;
- (b) to appoint the said Mr. J. H. Aston to be a marriage Registrar within the said territories ; and
- (c) to grant a license to the said Mr. J. H. Aston authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

No. 3244-I. B.—Whereas His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has ceded to the British Government full civil and criminal jurisdiction within the lands lying within his State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Barsi Light Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) ;

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands :

1. All laws for the time being in force in the Sholapur District of the Presidency of Bombay shall be in force in the said lands.

2. The Governor of Bombay in Council and all Officers subordinate to the Government of Bombay for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) in the Sholapur District shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

3. All Criminal Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Sholapur District and all Civil Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Sholapur-Bijapur District shall have the like jurisdiction, respectively, within the said lands.

4. The administration of the Police within the said lands shall be vested in the Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise on the portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which lies within the Sholapur District, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers on that portion of that railway.

5. The said lands shall be deemed to be included for the purposes of clauses 2 and 3, respectively, of this Notification within such taluka or other subdivision of the Sholapur and Sholapur-Bijapur Districts as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time, by Notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, direct.

No. 3248-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for clause (2) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1877-I., dated the 1st June 1894, namely :

"(2) All members and ex-members of the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma."

No. 3260-I. B.—*Erratum.*—In paragraph 2 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 564-I. B., dated the 12th February, 1897, placing the

Local Corps in Central India and Rajputana under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India—

For "Sukha" read "Sukhta."

Notification No. 3118-I. B., dated the 19th August, 1897, is cancelled.

No. 3264-I. A.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has certain jurisdiction within the Satara Jagirs, otherwise known as the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jath (including the estate of Daphlapur), and Phaltan:

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such jurisdiction:

PART I.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

For the purpose of the exercise in respect of the said jagirs of such jurisdiction as aforesaid in criminal cases:

- (1) The Political Agent for the time being for each of the aforesaid States shall exercise in respect of such State the powers of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in every case wherein the offence or one of the offences charged is punishable under any of the provisions of Chapter VI, or Chapter VII, or under section 302, or section 303, or section 305, or under the final paragraph of section 307, of the Indian Penal Code, and shall, in the exercise of such powers, follow the procedure laid down by the said Code for the trial of cases by Courts of Session, with the following modifications, namely:
 - (a) The trial of any such case may, (i) subject to the orders of the Governor of Bombay in Council, be held in such place as the Political Agent may in his discretion fix for the purpose, and may (ii) with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, be conducted without jury or the aid of assessors.
 - (b) Every sentence of death or transportation for life passed by the Political Agent in any such case shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor of Bombay in Council, who may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.
- (2) Nothing in this Part of these orders shall apply to—
 - (a) any proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; or
 - (b) any proceedings pending at the date of this Notification, which should be carried on as if this Notification had not been issued.

PART II.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

For the purpose of the exercise within the said jagirs of such jurisdiction as aforesaid in civil cases:

The Political Agent for the time being of each of the aforesaid States shall henceforth cease to exercise civil jurisdiction therein: provided that nothing in this Notification shall affect any appeal or proceeding instituted before the date thereof.

PART III.

The Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 83 J., dated the 4th June, 1875, Nos. 3490-I. and 3491-I., dated the 15th October, 1885, No. 394-I., dated the 28th January, 1888 (in so far as the same is still in force), and No. 2384-I., dated the 5th June, 1891, are hereby cancelled, but without prejudice to anything done or commenced thereunder.

No. 3265-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 393-A. J., dated the 28th January, 1888, for the word "Bijapur" the word "Koihapur" shall be substituted.

No. 1307-G.—The following substantive promotions and appointment are made in and to the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 4th August, 1897, consequent on the death of Major I. MacIvor, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class,—

Captain P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

The 27th August, 1897.

No. 1311-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Chevalier O. Ghilardi to hold charge of the Italian Consulate-General at Calcutta during the absence of Commander J. Gallian.

The 28th August, 1897.

No. 3287-I. B.—Whereas His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within those lands within his State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Palanpur-Deesa Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes);

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid lands:

- (1) All laws for the time being in force in the lands occupied by the Western Rajputana State Railway within the Palanpur State shall be in force in the said lands.
- (2) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction in the lands occupied by the Western Rajputana State Railway within the Palanpur State shall exercise the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

No. 3289-I. B.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Palanpur-Deesa Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for all other railway purposes) and which lie within the Palanpur State;

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3573-I., dated the 29th October, 1895, namely:

In the schedule, after the entries referring to the Indian Midland Railway the following entry shall be added:

- (7) Palanpur-Deesa Railway . . . | Palanpur.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 25th August, 1897.

No. 3799-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

(Lakhs of Rupees)

July 1897.

	IN JULY.		TO END OF JULY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1896-97.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,26	1,31	6,75	7,30	26,59	24,82
Opium.	52	50	1,87	2,19	5,82	6,41
Salt	59	58	2,90	3,10	8,73	8,41
Stamps	40	48	1,60	1,70	4,84	4,71
Excise	45	47	1,79	1,92	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	23	19	1,17	1,23	3,62	3,80
Customs	31	35	1,30	1,44	4,49	4,41
Assessed Taxes	16	19	40	51	1,72	1,7
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	5	12	13	57	5
Registration	5	5	18	17	44	41
Tributes from Native States	2	2	14	17	90	88
Other Civil Revenue	29	31	1,10	1,12	3,84	3,67
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	4,38	4,59	19,56	20,98	67,23	65,35
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 49	— 44	— 1,28	— 1,23	— 3,79	— 3,73
Opium	— 4	— 3	— 1,42	— 1,45	— 2,65	— 2,48
Famine Relief	— 38	—	— 1,29	— 3	— 1,49	— 60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,15	— 2,17	— 8,27	— 8,09	— 26,77	— 25,86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	— 3,06	— 2,64	— 12,26	— 10,80	— 34,70	— 32,67
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	—	+ 22	+ 6	+ 92	+ 56	+ 50
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 1	+ 3	— 3	— 3	+ 31	+ 25
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 21	+ 14	+ 1,09	+ 1,28	+ 2,94	+ 2,91
Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.	—	—	—	—	— 16	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 11	+ 15	+ 25	+ 71	+ 84
Issues	— 1,40	— 1,38	— 5,32	— 5,33	— 16,41	— 16,91
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 5	+ 23	+ 22	— 1	+ 70
Issues	— 5	— 6	— 20	— 23	—	— 71
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 97	+ 91	+ 4,47	+ 4,10	— 2,68	+ 13,12
Issues	— 80	— 90	— 3,70	— 3,53		— 11,67
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 38	+ 33	+ 1,81	+ 1,54		+ 5,03
Issues	— 18	— 13	— 81	— 59		— 2,15
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 40	+ 31	+ 1,04	+ 81		+ 2,83
Issues	— 1,10	— 59	— 4,36	— 2,27		— 8,92
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,47	— 96	— 5,57	— 2,86	— 14,74	— 14,45
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 3	+ 2,75	— 12	+ 2,71	+ 3,42	+ 5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—	—	— 3	— 3	—	— 12
Exchange of Remittance Accounts	— 57	— 1,04	— 2,18	— 4,81	— 8,62	— 9,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 92	— 1,25	— 3,45	— 5,46	— 13,00	— 14,97
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 29	— 35	— 60	— 59	+ 27	— 1,63
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,81	+ 11	— 6,38	— 8,18	— 17,93	— 20,83
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,06	+ 1,10	— 4,65	— 86	— 14	— 2,63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,18	14,54	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,54
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,22	15,64	9,29	15,64	13,32	13,87

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd August, 1897.

No. 3760-Gl.—Notification in this Department No. 2413-Gl, dated the 31st May 1897, sanctioning the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. H. Clarke, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Assam, and appointing Mr. J. A. Prazer to act as Chief Superintendent, is hereby cancelled.

The 24th August, 1897.

No. 3770-Gl.—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of July 1897 are notified :

With effect from the 17th July 1897,—

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class III instead of in Class II,
Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in Class IV instead of in Class III,
Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and
Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th July 1897,—

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in Class III instead of in Class II,
Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to Class IV,
Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and
Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 28th July 1897,—

Mr. R. N. Ray to revert to Class II, and
Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to Class III, of the Enrolled List.

The 25th August, 1897.

No. 3777-Gl.—Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 15th September 1897.

Mr. A. Srinivasa Row, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Carson, or until further orders.

No. 3782-Gl.—Mr. W. D. Woollam, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 27th August 1897.

STATISTICS & COMMERCE.

COMMERCE & TRADE.

*Lights and Light-Dues.**The 23rd August, 1897.*

No. 3750-S. R.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act IX of 1879 (an Act to amend the law relating to coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the Burma Coast-lights, during the year ending the 31st March 1897 :

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Gross Receipts	2,73,235 12 0	1. Alguada Reef	14,316 0 0
Refunds	2,003 5 6	2. Double Island	4,984 0 0
		3. China Buckeer	5,835 0 0
		4. Eastern Grove	4,603 0 0
		5. Reef Island	2,419 0 0
		6. Savage Island	6,825 0 0
		7. Table Island (Cocos)	9,090 0 0
		8. Oyster Island	14,103 0 0
		9. F. L. V. Komendina	28,542 0 0
		10. F. L. V. Martaban	4,277 0 0
		11. F. L. V. Danidaw	11,586 0 0
		12. Relief establishment	7,574 0 0
		13. Allowance to Inspector, Medical Officer, and Civil Engineer	1,531 0 0
NET RECEIPTS	2,71,172 6 6	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,15,055 0 0

Note.—The sums stated above are exclusive of interest at 4 per cent. on the capital cost of light-houses and light-vessels, namely :

	Rs.
Total expenditure to end of 1896-97	34,50,146
Interest at 4 per cent. on the said expenditure	1,38,365

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th August 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 947.—Brevet Colonel F. C. Burton, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawal Pindi District, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, *vice* Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Secretary in the Military Department of the Government of India. Dated 11th August 1897.

No. 948.—Captain A. E. Hatch, 29th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, *vice* Captain J. R. K. Birch, whose tenure has expired. Dated 16th August 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 949.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 921 of 1897, the undermentioned appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers named assume their duties:

Captain W. H. Armstrong, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Brigade Transport Officer, 2nd Reserve Brigade.

Captain H. W. C. Colquhoun, Indian Staff Corps, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Brigade Transport Officer, 3rd Reserve Brigade.

No. 950.—Lieutenant C. A. E. O'Meara, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 14th June 1897.

[Joined his appointment on the 1st August 1897.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 951.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. R. Hay, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from 15th July 1897, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel L. E. Hughes, M.D., on leave.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 952.—Lieutenant Archibald Campbell Hobson, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), officiating wing officer, 6th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 25th November 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 953.—Lieutenant John Charles Pulleine Craster, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 19th December 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 954.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Robert Hutchinson, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry,—7th April 1896.

Lieutenant Walter John William Brackenbury, Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—21st July 1896.

Lieutenant Robert John Cuming, Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—2nd August 1897.

Lieutenant Kenrick Horace Lloyd, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—4th August 1897.

Lieutenant George Knowles, Derbyshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—6th August 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 955.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, Captain A. W. V. Plunkett, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, to be Assistant to the Divisional Transport Officer, Malakand Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, in place of Captain F. H. Hancock, on leave in England.

TOCHI.

No. 956.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, the following appointment is made during the operations of the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Captain J. E. L. Gibbs, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Commandant, Base Depot, British Troops, Bannu, *vice* Captain F. D. J. Annesley, who has been permitted to rejoin his regiment.

No. 957.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Captain J. T. I. Bosanquet, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, to be Regimental Commissariat-Transport Officer to the 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force, from the date on which he assumes his duties, in place of Lieutenant H. W. R. Senior, who has been permitted to rejoin his regiment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 958.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd August 1897, pages 4346 and 4347.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
3rd August, 1897.

Unattached List.—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lieutenants, with a view

to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.
Dated 4th August, 1897:

John Cavendish Freeland.
Robert Nicholas.
Laurence Balfour Cloete.
Guss Conrad Morris.
Robert Crooks Gilchrist.
Claud Duncan Hitchins.
Philip Howell.
William Leigh Maxwell.
Wilfrid Francis Seymour Casson.
Bertrand Richard Moberly.
Malcolm Stewart McQueen (Queen's India Cadet).
Clement Arthur Milward.
Mervyn Robert Howe Webber.
Ralph Mackie.
Charles John Bruce Hay.
Thomas Campbell Burke.
Cyril Norman Macmullen.
George Wilmot Ellis (Queen's Cadet).
Thomas MacCallum Nicholson.
Arthur Atlay Lister Barnes.
William Patrick Miller Sargent (Queen's India Cadet).
Patrick Neil Craigie.
Alan Moir Graham (Queen's India Cadet).
Reginald Hugh Anderson (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite (Queen's India Cadet).
Tudor Henry St. George Tucker (Queen's India Cadet).
Bertram Charles Fellows.
Herbert Thompson Shaw Rogers.
Aloys Reginald Sprenger.
Robert Charles Byam Yates (Queen's India Cadet).
William George Broughton Ischia Hawley.
Percy Macclesfield Heath (Queen's India Cadet).
Vernon Percy-Smith (Queen's India Cadet).
Frederick George Edward Lumb.
Arthur Henry Eyre Mosse.
Harold Scott Erskine Franklin (Queen's India Cadet).
Bazett Colvin Graham (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
Robert Aylmer Burrowes.
John Carysfort Loch (Queen's India Cadet).
* * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:
Lieutenant-Colonel Stannus V. Gordon,
D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd
June 1897.
* * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 959.—The following gentlemen are appointed Second-Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

Earnest Rudolph Foy.
William Peter Sangster.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 960.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

25th August 1897.

Alfred Turner Rowlandson.
Frederic George Lucas.
Arundel Sinclair Begbie.
Francis Frederick Badcock, D.S.O.
Nicholas Albert Lewarne.
Henry William Richard Senior.
Ian Hope Grant.
Richard Harman, D.S.O.
Ernest Stanley Hall.
Frederick William Charles Turner.
Ernest Joseph Macfarlane Wood.
Walter Dickens Daunt.
Henry George Walker.
Edgar Brandreth.
Charles William Herbert Symonds.
Charles Tarrant Swan.
McLeod James Gordon.
Arthur Ross Barwell.
Frederick Charles Livingston Waller.
William Edward Tomkins.
Frank Lloyd Vincent.
Harry Alexander Moore.
Francis William Hallows.
Denis George Peart.
Walter George Hodgson.
Frederick Robert Edward Lock.
William Henry Manning.
Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider.
Walter Henry Brown.
Robert Montresor Lewis.
Harry Torriano Pritchard.
Cyril Edward Wood.
James Saurin Richards.
Lewin Barlow Walton.
Alfred Carnac Watson.
John Joseph O'Brien Sexton.
Theodore Charles Mackenzie Trower Hogg.
Owen Charles Argles.
Wilfred Charlie Farquhar Rawdon Macnamara.
Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, D.S.O.
John Walter Beresford Merewether.

William George Grey.
Robert Clarence Hillard Chalmers.
Lindsay Maxwell Bell.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 961.—General Harry McLeod, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 1st July 1897, *vice* General Sir Robert Cadell, K.C.B., deceased.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 962.—The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 30th June 1897:

Frederick Frank Rath Carreck.
Albert Withelm Truter.
Alfred Edward Hamlin.
Joseph Francis DeCosta.
Norbert Henry Carlos.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 963.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Henry Jepson to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor John Dickson to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor William Godfrey to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Michael Hayes to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 24th May 1897, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary A. Heapy, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 964.—19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Kot-Dafadar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar (on probation) Partap Singh, resigned, with effect from the 15th May 1897.

No. 965.—14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Pay-Havildar Atr Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh, seconded, for service in British East Africa, with effect from the 15th June 1897.

Pay-Havildar U'dam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Tilok Singh, transferred to the 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), with effect from the 21st July 1897.

No. 966.—26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Makhmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Amir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th June 1897.

No. 967.—21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)—

Jemadar Dhondee Ghaday to be Subadar, and Havildar Sirpati Murkute to be Jemadar, *vice* Akbar Khan, deceased, with effect from the 20th July 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 968.—3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry—

Dafadar Badhawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badhawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 969.—Honorary Surgeon-Captain Archibald Mullen, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd June 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 970.—Lieutenant W. B. Staunton, Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, with effect from the 29th July 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 971.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List and Bengal Sappers and Miners are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th September 1897:

Quarter Master Sergeant James Hall, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Quarter Master Sergeant David Allsopp, Orderly Room Sergeant.

First class Sergeant-Instructor John William Bancroft, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

First class Sergeant-Instructor John McEnerney, East Indian Railway Volunteers.

First class Sergeant-Instructor Alfred John Lee, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

First class Sergeant-Instructor George Glover, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant Charles Henry Combès, Commissariat-Transport Department.

No. 972.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army in the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

No. 2579, Havildar Babaji Palav, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Manaji Bandè, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 973.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Unattached List, Madras Command, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, and 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry, are awarded silver medals for

long service and good conduct, for the quarter ending 30th June 1897 :

Without gratuity.

Sergeant Joseph Donald Sweeney, Barrack Department.

Acting Sergeant-Major Thomas William Capel, Madras Railway Volunteers.

Acting Sergeant-Major Alfred Leech, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

First class Sergeant-Instructor John Hunt, Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

Company Sergeant-Major Henry Lay, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

First class Barrack Sergeant Charles Witt, Barrack Department.

With gratuity of £5.

Drummer Alexander Dunn, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 974.—Calcutta Naval Volunteers—

Sub-Lieutenant Horace Campbell Blaker to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 975.—1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—

Second-Lieutenant Henry Charles Hodgkins, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sarkies, deceased.

No. 976.—Allahabad Volunteer Rifles—

The following appointments and promotions are made, with effect from the 19th August 1897 :

Lieutenant John William Walsh to be Captain, *vice* Hooper, resigned.

Lieutenant William John Minahan to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Henry James Bloomfield to be Lieutenant, *vice* Walsh, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Henry Butcher to be Lieutenant, *vice* Minahan, promoted.

William Wallach, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Bryce, resigned.

Evelyn Campbell Paxton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Bloomfield, promoted.

Arthur Harry Claud Hamilton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Butcher, promoted.

Richard Thomas Hodson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 977.—Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles—

Major Samuel Walter Sulton, Commandant, resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st July 1897.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

SHIPS.

SALVAGE.

No. 57.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the subjoined letters, reporting the rescue by the R.I.M.S. *Mayo* on the

26th June 1897, of the surviving passengers and crew of the P. & O. S.S. *Aden*.

2. His Excellency desires to place on record his appreciation of the skillful manner in which this dangerous duty was carried out by Commander Thomas Arthur Leach De Berry and the officers and crew of the *Mayo*, and particularly of the gallantry of the boat's crew under Lieutenant Henry Charles Edward Dobbin, R.I.M., and Sub-Lieutenant Oliver Goldsmith, R.I.M., who successfully performed the perilous task of removing the survivors from the wreck to the R.I.M.S. *Mayo*.

Letter from the Political Resident, Aden, No. 206, dated 1st July 1897.

"In continuation of my telegram of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report which gives details impossible to convey in a telegram.

"2. On the morning of the 21st instant the Agent of the P. & O. Company called at my house and informed me that he had received a telegram from Perim to the effect that a passing steamer had signalled a wreck on shore at Socotra, and as he was anxious about the P. & O. S.S. *Aden*, he consulted me as to the advisability of sending assistance. As I knew there had been an old wreck there for some time, I at once wired to the Assistant Resident, Perim, to know if he had any information of a recent wreck there; before this reached him I received the following from him:

'Steamer *Volute* signals steamer ashore east coast Socotra, abandoned by crew, name unknown. No assistance can be rendered.'

"3. The following day, however, information received from a steamer which came in here made it seem doubtful as to the absolute correctness of the above information, and though at this time of year it seemed exceedingly problematical whether anything could be done to assist any vessel ashore on the east coast of Socotra, I decided that the *Mayo* should go out and at once directed her to get up steam as rapidly as possible. She left in the early morning of the 23rd and returned on the evening of the 28th. How exceedingly opportune her despatch was will be seen from the enclosed report from Commander DeBerry, No. 76, of the 28th ultimo, as from what I have since heard it is almost certain the wreck could not have held together 24 hours longer.

"4. From all accounts received from ships which have passed Socotra lately the weather off the east coast of the Island—always bad during the monsoon—is stated to have been abnormally violent of late. Under such circumstances, I trust Government will concur with me in considering that the manner in which Commander De Berry conducted the operations which resulted in the saving of so many lives is deserving of the highest praise, and speaks volumes in favour of the discipline and good management which must have prevailed on board his ship. It is a matter of extreme regret that information of the wreck was not received sooner, when no doubt the number saved would have been even larger. I attach a list of those missing received from the P. & O. Agent here, and I fear there can be but little doubt that all those mentioned in the list have perished.

"5. I would desire most cordially to endorse the remarks of Commander DeBerry contained in paragraph 6 of his report concerning the conduct of Lieutenant Dobbin, Sub-Lieutenant Goldsmith, and the Native crew, who volunteered to man the boat on the occasion. I have learnt through the survivors how difficult and dangerous the duty was; the sea was very high, washing clean over the wreck and the wind was very strong. There was quite a gale blowing; notwithstanding this, owing to the good management of Lieutenant Dobbin and the persistent pluck displayed by all in the boat, every soul remaining on the wreck was got off without mishap of any kind though two trips had to be made in such weather and the danger of the boat being stove in against the wreck was extreme and only averted by skilful management. I venture to hope that some recognition of their conduct on this occasion may be afforded Lieutenant Dobbin and his companions.

"6. The conduct of the P. and O. vessel alluded to in paragraph 2 of Commander DeBerry's report, which, I understand, was the *Simla*, appears quite inexplicable; it is to be hoped, however, that some satisfactory explanation may be forthcoming.

"7. In conclusion, I have only to say that the European survivors, who were all more or less injured and suffering from exposure and want of food, were loud in their praise of the kindness and attention they received from all on board the *Mayo*; especially were they grateful to Assistant Surgeon R. G. Ives, in medical charge of the ship, who was unremitting in his attentions day and night.

"8. The Europeans all left for England by the mail of the 30th June, and I attach, for the information of Government, a copy of the letter which they sent me prior to their departure.

"The Native survivors were taken on board the S.S. *Ganges* here.

"9. I cannot conclude this letter without bringing to notice how extremely desirable it is that a light should be erected on the east end of Socotra; vessels following the track of the ill-fated *Aden* come on to the Island without any warning especially when, as happens so often during the monsoon, they have been unable to obtain sights for several days, and the immunity from danger which a light in that position would give is, I understand, fully recognised by all Commanders of ships passing the Island from C. Colombo."

No. 76, dated Aden, the 28th June 1897.

From—T. A. L. DeBERRY, Commander, Royal Indian Marine Steamer *Mayo*,

To—The Political Resident, Aden.

In accordance with your order I proceeded to Tamrida on the 23rd instant and arrived there about noon of 25th and after some difficulty communicated with the shore. On enquiry I heard that a black painted vessel with one funnel has been wrecked off Cape Redressa, some 15 days before, whether still there or not I could not find out; I was also informed that for the first three nights after wreck was seen, rockets and lights were seen on board but had not been seen since.

2. Acting on this information I proceeded intending to get as near to the wreck as possible that night. She was sighted at about 4 P. M., and as I neared her I had no doubt as to her being a P. and O. vessel. It was blowing very hard at the time and heavy sprays were going over the ship, which quite prevented my being able to see if any people were on board; although a flag was flying from her foremast, and considering the sea too heavy to approach nearer to her, I anchored at 5-30 under the land for the night (I may mention here that a P. and O. vessel bound to the east was off the wreck the same time as we were, she having, I think, come from Aden. I signalled to her, but am afraid my signal was not seen as she proceeded on her course). At 7-15 an officer went aloft to see if any lights were being shown on the wreck, and was much relieved to see that lights were visible. I burned blue lights to let the people on board know that we knew they were on board, but I heard afterwards they were not seen as we had not burned high enough up; the wreck being the other side of a high spit of land from where we were lying.

3. At daybreak I weighed and proceeded to the wreck getting as close as I considered safe, which was between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles and found enough water to anchor in, which I did in 20 fathoms.

4. With as little delay as possible (the people being now plainly seen huddled together on board) I sent a boat with Lieutenant Dobbin and Sub-Lieutenant Goldsmith to the wreck which they succeeded in reaching in about 40 minutes, and considering the extremely heavy sea running and wind blowing at the time, I consider they did very well; this boat returned to the ship with the Europeans and some 8 Natives, and after a short stay alongside returned again to the wreck bringing the remainder of the crew, in all about 22 men. Lieutenant Dobbin reported to me the wreck seemed to be moving and showing signs of rapidly breaking up when he left; she certainly was being swept by tremendous seas and to me it is a wonder she held together so long.

The wreck occurred about 3 A.M. the 8th instant on the reef of rocks S. E. of Redressa, her funnel has gone at the deck, and all deck work except 3 ventilators are gone; the two masts are still standing, but she has broken her back, I should say, just before the bridge.

5. The survivors seem to have had terrible privations and all the Europeans are more or less injured.

6. In concluding this report, I beg you will allow me to draw your attention to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Dobbin and Sub-Lieutenant Goldsmith as well as the boat's crew, who were all volunteers, and that if ever comment is made on the saving of the survivors of the S. S. *Aden*, consideration will be taken of the heavy sea running and wind at the time, which were both rapidly increasing, and I don't think I should have considered it safe to send the boat back a third time. I have the honour to enclose a list of those rescued on Saturday morning the 26th instant.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893 it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 21st and the 27th August 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (42nd Gurkhas)	Lieutenant F. C. Macnaghten	3rd August 1897	Shillong	...	...
Public Works Department	Sub-Conductor T. Atkins	12th August 1897	Allahabad	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1897.

No. 329.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 93, dated 5th March 1897, Mr. E. C. Trotter is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification).

No. 330.—Mr. Joseph Edward Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner of Accounts (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), and is posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 331.—The services of the undermentioned officers, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company, Limited, with effect from the 1st September 1896:

Name.	Grade.
Roberts, Mr. R. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Barron, Mr. W. D.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Despeissis, Mr. J. M. A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Roberts, Mr. F. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Lloyd, Mr. C. V.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.
Sutherland, Mr. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.
Richards, Mr. G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
White, Mr. J. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Allum, Mr. F. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Verrieres, Mr. E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Barrie, Mr. C. B.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Stanton, Mr. W. C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Young, Mr. J. A. F.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
McKenzie, Mr. A. L.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Hopkins, Lieutenant L. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Rich, Lieutenant E. T., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Murray, Captain V., R.E.	District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Scale.

No. 332.—The services of the undermentioned State Railway officers were placed at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company, Limited, for the periods specified:

Name.	Grade.	DATE OF LOAN.	
		From	To
Lilley, Mr. A. R.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	2nd March 1897	4th July 1897.
Elston, Mr. J.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	23rd February 1897	17th April 1897.
Brady, Lieutenant D., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	2nd March 1897	12th April 1897.
Muter, Lieutenant R. S., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	23rd February 1897	18th June 1897.
Manser, Lieutenant W. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	23rd February 1897	23rd April 1897.

The 26th August, 1897.

No. 333.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has in despatch No. 64 Railway, dated the 15th July 1897, accorded sanction to the construction of a bridge of 13 spans of 150 feet over the Teesta River near Kaunia at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,19,166-0-0.

No. 334.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

The 27th August, 1897.

No. 337.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	With effect from
French, V. C.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	1st September 1896.
French, V. C.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	14th December 1896.
French, V. C.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	1st February 1897.
French, V. C.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. pro tem.	29th June 1897.
Dover, F. C. W.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	1st September 1896.
Ryan, J. A.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	12th September 1896.
Ryan, J. A.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	5th December 1896.
Ryan, J. A.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	14th February 1897.
Lee, E. A.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	1st September 1896.
Shaw, J.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent, and Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	1st September 1896.
Dunne, F. P.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	19th September 1896.
Gaynor, M. H.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent, and Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. pro tem.	21st March 1897.
Wollaston, A. H.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	3rd November 1896.

Name	From	To	With effect from
Muirhead, C.	Deputy Examiner, Class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), temporary rank.	3rd November 1896.
Muirhead, C.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), permanent.	21st November 1896.
Trotter, H. M. C.	Deputy Examiner, Class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), temporary rank.	3rd November 1896.
Trotter, H. M. C.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), permanent.	18th February 1897.
Mole, P. C.	Deputy Examiner, Class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), temporary rank.	3rd November 1896.
Mole, P. C.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), sub. pro tem.	2nd March 1897.
Mole, P. C.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), sub. pro tem.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), permanent.	21st March 1897.
Slane, W.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), temporary rank.	18th March 1897.
Slane, W.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), permanent, and Examiner, Class IV (new classification), temporary rank.	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), sub. pro tem.	4th April 1897.
Slane, W.	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), sub. pro tem.	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), permanent.	29th June 1897.
Wolfe, G. C.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, and Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	3rd November 1896.
Conduitt, H. W.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. pro tem.	20th March 1897.
Conduitt, H. W.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. pro tem.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	21st March 1897.
Curry, W. E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. pro tem. (supernumerary).	21st March 1897.
Curry, W. E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. pro tem. (supernumerary).	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	4th April 1897.
Durant, W. E.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent, and Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. pro tem.	21st March 1897.
Durant, W. E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. pro tem.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	4th April 1897.
Balarama Iyer, K.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. pro tem. (supernumerary).	20th March 1897.
Balarama Iyer, K.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. pro tem. (supernumerary).	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	4th April 1897.
Conley, A.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).	Examiner, Class IV (new classification) temporary rank.	19th September 1896.
Conley, A.	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), permanent.	20th November 1896.

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Conley, A.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), temporary rank.	2nd March 1897.
deRhe Philipe, G. W. V.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	20th March 1897.
deRhe Philipe, G. W. V.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	17th June 1897.
leMaistre, G. H.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	21st March 1897.
leMaistre, G. H.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	29th June 1897.
Bayly, W. G. G.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	21st March 1897.
Bayly, W. G. G.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	29th June 1897.
Godfrey, J.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), temporary rank.	20th March 1897.
Rabbitt, W. T.	Deputy Examiner, Class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, Class I, (new classification), tem- porary rank.	21st March 1897.
Rabbitt, W. T.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), tempo- rary rank.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	4th April 1897.

Note.—The foregoing promotions and reversions are, in the case of the officers named, in supersession of those notified in Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 408, dated 2nd October 1896, 404, dated 27th November 1896, 519, dated 15th December 1896, 528, dated 21st December 1896, 542, dated 29th December 1896, 84, dated 26th February 1897, 174, dated 28th April 1897, 209, dated 28th May 1897, and 255, dated 2nd July 1897.

Yeats, S. K. L.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	4th April 1897.
Fox, A. J.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), temporary rank.	29th April 1897.
Sinclair, C. S. B.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	29th June 1897.
Turner, W. H. E.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	26th July 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

The 27th August, 1897.

No. 336.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. A. J. L. Grimes	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	3rd August 1897.

The 27th August, 1897.

No. 335.—The following is published for general information :

No. 2297 G., dated Simla, the 26th August, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Rules regulating the appointment of passed students of the Indian Colleges to the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 2112-G., dated 19th July 1892.

Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 2523-G., dated 28th September 1893.

Read also—

Memorandum from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 109 (Education), dated 15th May 1897.

Memorandum from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 142 (Education), dated 11th June 1897.

RESOLUTION.—Since the issue of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2112-G., dated 19th July 1892, quoted in the preamble, the conditions for the practical training and appointment to the Department of passed students of the Engineer class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, have been changed, and it has become necessary to modify Rule IV of the Regulations contained in the Resolution quoted above. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the rule shall be altered as follows :

IV.—Recruits from the Indian Colleges, other than the Thomason College, Rurki, shall be appointed as apprentices on Rs. 100 per month, and shall remain on probation until they have proved their thorough fitness for service in the Department. They shall then be promoted to 3rd grade Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 and shall be required to pass the examination laid down in Public Works Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23—25, before promotion to 2nd grade Assistant Engineer. If they are not recommended within three years for promotion to 3rd grade Assistant Engineer, they shall be liable to removal from the Department.

For the purpose of awarding to students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, the five guaranteed appointments in the Public Works Department, not more than ten qualified Civil Engineering students will be appointed in the order of merit in which they stand in the final examination list, as apprentices in the Public Works Department, and will be allotted to the several Local Governments and Administrations, in the proportion of two apprentices (one being from among the first five in the order of merit) to each guaranteed appointment, so far as the numbers of students who qualify may admit.

On the expiry of one year the Local Government or Administration shall decide as between two apprentices serving under it in respect of a guaranteed appointment, whether either or both have proved, in the course of their practical training, their thorough fitness for appointment to the Public Works Department. If the Local Government or Administration decide that neither has proved his fitness, it may dispense with the services of either or both, or may extend the probation of either or both for a further period not exceeding two years from such date. If the Local Government or Administration decide that one only of the two has proved his

fitness it shall appoint him to be an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and discharge the other. If the Local Government or Administration decide that both are fit for appointment, it shall select and appoint to be Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, the apprentice who stood first in order of merit in the College final examination, and in discharging the other, shall cause to be endorsed on his College certificate a certificate of his practical fitness. In any case the appointment made should be reported to the Government of India, for information, and for confirmation of the appointment.

Their further promotion will be regulated by the same rules as that of other Assistant Engineers of the Provincial Service.

An apprentice shall receive a salary of Rs. 100 a month if an European or Eurasian, and of Rs. 50 if a pure native of India.

2. That portion of Rule IV relating to the Thomason College, as reconstructed above, shall not apply to students who entered the College in April 1897, after undergoing the examination for entrance into that College in November 1896, but it shall apply to all subsequent entrants.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

be circulated to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*. Ordered also that it be forwarded to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce, Home, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments.

W. S. S. BISSET, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 36.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

A Bill to further amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd September, 1897:—

Stage-Carriages Act (1861) Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1897.

No. 641.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 489, dated the 22nd June 1897, the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:

PUBLIC,

No. 87.

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 5th August, 1897.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

With reference to your letter No. 32, dated 29th June last, I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I., to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, during the absence on sick leave of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.

I have, etc.,
GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 643.—The services of Mr. Bhupal Chandra Basu, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 31st August, 1897.

No. 994.—The services of Surgeon-Captain S. A. C. Dallas, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties in the Central Provinces.

No. 995.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. M. Mathew, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties in the Central Provinces.

The 2nd September, 1897.

No. 1012.—Surgeon-Captain J. B. Jameson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bombay), was employed under the Government of Bombay from the 22nd May to the 18th July 1897, and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 19th July 1897.

No. 1015.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. E. J. Croly, F.R.C.S.I., A.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 13th July 1897.

SANITARY.

The 30th August, 1897.

No. 2052.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 836, dated the 6th March, 1897, for the words "the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council" the words "the territories (other than Sindh) administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council" shall be substituted.

The 2nd September, 1897.

No. 2073.—The rules published in Home Department Notifications No. 7, dated the 6th January 1897, and No. 441, dated the 12th February 1897, imposing quarantine at the ports of Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast against arrivals from Karachi, have been withdrawn, with effect from the 16th August 1897.

No. 2074.—The rules published in Home Department Notification No. 24, dated the 12th January 1897, imposing quarantine in the port of Calcutta against arrivals from Karachi, have been withdrawn, with effect from the 17th August 1897.

The 3rd September, 1897.

No. 2083.—The following notification which has been issued by the Government of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is published for general information:

"With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the rules for quarantine against plague, promulgated in the Notifications issued by this Department, Nos. 126 Marine, and 53 Marine, dated, respectively, the 20th October 1896 and 2nd March 1897, are cancelled, with effect from the 26th August 1897, the date on which the revised rules for quarantine, issued under the provisions of Act III of 1897, and published in this Department Notification No. 160 Marine, dated the 24th August 1897, come into operation."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd September, 1897.

No. 341.—The services of the Reverend J. H. Collins, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND
AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 31st August, 1897.

No. 2452—171—2.—Mr. F. B. Bryant, Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th September 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FAMINE.

The 28th August, 1897.

No. 2869—105-53-F.—With reference to Notification No. 789—105-6 (Famine), dated the 12th March 1897, the services of Lieutenant G. D. M. Moore, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), employed on famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September, 1897.

No. 3313-I. A.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant J. C. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date of his relief by Doctor D. M. Sangley.

The 2nd September, 1897.

No. 3330-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as hereby applied, any Court in the said Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident in Mysore and references to British India as referring to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

No. 1389-E. A.—The following Orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 9th July 1897, are republished for general information:

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 7th day of July, 1897.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

Lord President.

Earl of Kintore.

Earl of Hopetoun.

Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the territories comprised within the limits of this Order.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue, and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Order may be cited as "The East Africa Order in Council, 1897."

The limits of this Order are the territories comprised in the East Africa Protectorate, which includes the territories bounded on the north by the River Juba, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the German sphere, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and also all adjacent islands between the mouths of the Rivers Juba and Uniba, but does not include the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

If Her Majesty is pleased to direct that any other territories, for the time being under the protection of Her Majesty, shall form part of the East Africa Protectorate, those territories shall, from and after a date fixed by an order of the Secretary of State, be deemed to be within the limits of this Order.

2. This Order is divided into Parts as follows :

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Application and Effect of Order.

Part III.—Constitution of Courts.

Part IV.—Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom.

Part V.—Criminal Matters.

Part VI.—Civil Matters.

Part VII.—Miscellaneous.

Part VIII.—Repeal and transitory Provisions.

3. In this Order—

- (i) "The Protectorate" means the territories for the time being comprised in Her Majesty's East Africa Protectorate ;
- (ii) "Zanzibar" means the dominions and territorial waters of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which are not comprised within the limits of this Order ;
- (iii) "The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State ;
- (iv) "The Commissioner" means Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the territories comprised within the limits of this Order, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for the Commissioner ;
- (v) "British Subject" includes a British protected person, that is to say, a person who either (a) is a native of any other Protectorate of Her Majesty, and is temporarily in the East Africa Protectorate, or (b) by virtue of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys Her Majesty's protection in the Protectorate ;
- (vi) "Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in the Protectorate ;
- (vii) "Native" means a native of the Protectorate, not being a British subject or a person of European or American race or parentage ;
- (viii) "Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, not being a native ;
- (ix) "Native Court" means a Court for the administration of justice to or between natives ;
- (x) "Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, made by or on behalf of Her Majesty, or to the benefits of which Her Majesty has succeeded ;
- (xi) "Administration" means (unless a contrary intention appears from the context) letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration ;
- (xii) "Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft ;
- (xiii) "Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force ;
- (xiv) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code ;
- (xv) "Month" means calendar month ;
- (xvi) "Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument ;
- (xvii) "Person" includes Corporation ;
- (xviii) "Full Court," with reference to the Court for Zanzibar, means that Court when constituted by the Judge and Assistant Judge thereof sitting together ;
- (xix) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

4. (1) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder of the office for the time being, or by a person duly appointed to act for him.

(3) Where this Order confers a power to make rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall be construed as including a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like approval and conditions (if any) to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the rules, regulations, or orders.

PART II.—APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF ORDER.

5. The powers conferred by this Order shall extend to the persons and matters following in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such persons and matters, that is to say: (a) British subjects; (b) Foreigners; (c) the property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in the Protectorate of British subjects and foreigners, including ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto; and (d) natives, in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, and not otherwise:

Provided that in the Zanzibar territory included within the limits of this Order the said powers shall not extend to foreigners (or their ships) being subjects of any Government which on the 1st day of July, 1895, exercised any jurisdiction in that territory similar to the jurisdiction conferred by this Order, unless that Government shall consent to the exercise of jurisdiction under this Order:

Provided also that jurisdiction over any foreign ships under this Article shall not be exercised otherwise than according to the practice of the High Court of England in the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign ships.

6. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in the Protectorate, for the hearing and determination of suits, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

PART III.—CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

7. (1) There shall be and there is hereby established a Court styled "Her Majesty's Court for East Africa," in this Order referred to as "The Protectorate Court" and "The Court."

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, Her Majesty's jurisdiction in the Protectorate shall be, and is hereby, vested in the Protectorate Court.

(3) The Protectorate Court shall ordinarily sit at Mombasa, but may also sit at any other place or places within the Protectorate appointed by the Commissioner, with the previous or subsequent consent of the Secretary of State.

(4) The Protectorate Court shall be held by an officer, styled "Her Majesty's Judicial Officer for the East Africa Protectorate," in this Order referred to as "The Judicial Officer."

(5) A person appointed to be Judicial Officer must be a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than three years' standing. He shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual.

(6) The Judicial Officer shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and, in the event of a revocation of his warrant, until such revocation is notified to him by the Secretary of State.

(7) In case of the illness or temporary absence of the Judicial Officer, the Commissioner may appoint either a person qualified to be appointed Judicial Officer, or an officer employed in the civil administration of the Protectorate, to act as Judicial Officer.

(8) Each of the Judges of the Court for Zanzibar shall be an additional Judicial Officer for the East Africa Protectorate, and when so acting may hold a Protectorate Court with the same powers, authority, and jurisdiction as the Judicial Officer, but shall not so act unless the Commissioner, having regard to the state of business in the Protectorate Court, requests him to act.

(9) The Court shall have a seal bearing the style of the Court and a device approved by the Secretary of State; but until such a seal is provided, a stamp bearing the words "East Africa Court" may be used instead thereof.

8. Subject to the directions of the Secretary of State, the Commissioner may appoint such and so many persons to be Clerks, Bailiffs, interpreters, and other officers of the Court as he thinks fit, and remove from office any person so appointed.

Any officer of the Court designated on this behalf by the Commissioner may administer oaths, and take affidavits, declarations, and affirmations.

9. Provincial Courts shall be held at such places, for such areas, and by such officers of the Protectorate or other persons as the Secretary of State may appoint.

The Secretary of State may direct that a Provincial Court shall exercise criminal jurisdiction only, or both criminal and civil jurisdiction, and subject to any such directions, and to any exceptions or modifications made by the Secretary of State, a Provincial Court shall exercise the jurisdiction conferred by this Order on a Provincial Court, and on persons appointed to hold such Courts.

The Secretary of State may determine the description and number of the officers to be attached to a Provincial Court, and the mode of their appointment and removal, and their duties and remuneration, and any matters incident to any of the above-mentioned purposes.

10. The Court for Zanzibar shall have such appellate jurisdiction in regard to matters arising in the Protectorate as is provided by this Order.

PART IV.—APPLICATION OF LAW OF BRITISH INDIA AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

11. (a) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to the Protectorate, Her Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor-General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by, and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and so far as such enactments, procedure, and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised under, and in accordance with, the common and statute law of England in force at the commencement of this Order.

(b) The enactments mentioned in the Schedule to this Order are hereby made applicable to the Protectorate as from the commencement of this Order.

(c) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall also be applicable to the Protectorate, but shall not come into operation until such times as may in the case of any of such enactments respectively be fixed by the Secretary of State.

(d) Any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Order, amending or substituted for any Act of either of those Legislatures which is by or under this Order made applicable to and brought into operation in the Protectorate, shall, subject to the provisions of this Article, also apply to the Protectorate.

(e) For the purpose of facilitating the application of any such enactments as before mentioned—

(i) The Court may construe any such enactment, with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court;

(ii) The Secretary of State may by order direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers, or duties incident to the operation of any such enactment, and for the exercise or performance of which no convenient provision has been otherwise made, shall be exercised or performed;

(iii) The Secretary of State may by order modify, for the purposes of this Order, any provision of any of the said enactments, or of any amending or substituted enactment relating to civil or criminal procedure, or to procedure in bankruptcy;

(iv) Any order of the Secretary of State made in pursuance of this Article shall be published in the Protectorate and in India, in such manner as he directs, and shall have effect as from a date to be specified in the order.

12. The enactments described in the First Schedule to "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," shall apply to the Protectorate as if it were a British Colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say:

(i) The Commissioner is hereby substituted for the Governor of a Colony or British possession, and the Protectorate Court is hereby substituted for a Superior Court or Supreme Court and for a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British possession.

(ii) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the said Schedule shall be substituted Part XIII of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

(iii) In section 51 of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the Protectorate Court is substituted for a Court of probate in a Colony.

(iv) With respect to "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,"—

(a) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British possession or Protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(b) So much of the 6th section of the said Act, as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(c) The Commissioner shall not be bound to return the fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(d) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, the Protectorate, Zanzibar, the Uganda Protectorate, British India, Mauritius, and all British possessions and Protectorates in Africa south of the Equator shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

13. The Secretary of State may, by Order published in such manner as he directs, declare that any of the laws or ordinances for the time being in force in any African possession of Her Majesty, and not inconsistent with this Order, shall have effect, and be administered in the Protectorate, with such modifications or adaptations as may be necessary; and thereupon such laws or ordinances as so modified or adapted shall have effect as if they had been applied by this Order.

PART V.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

14. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in India, for the time being applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were a district of a Presidency of India; and every officer appointed to hold a Provincial Court under this Order shall be deemed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class; the Judicial Officer shall be deemed to be and have the powers of Sessions Judge; the full Court for Zanzibar shall be deemed to be the High Court; and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Commissioner.

15. When any person is committed to the Court for Zanzibar for trial, the Court shall, in accordance with any arrangements made by the Commissioner in this behalf, send him to Zanzibar for trial; and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects or foreigners, or any of them, in their own recognizances, to appear and give evidence on the trial.

16. If any person subject to this Order smuggles or imports into or exports from the Protectorate any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of the Protectorate, with intent to evade payment of the duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

17. Any Act which if done in British India would be an offence against the law for the time being in force in British India relating to trade marks, merchandize marks, copyright, designs, or inventions, shall, if done in the Protectorate, by a person subject to this Order, be an offence, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a person subject or of a person not subject to this Order; and any person convicted of such offence shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

18. (1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened in the Protectorate, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any person subject to this Order who is charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened in the Protectorate.

(2) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any person subject to this Order who at the time of committing such offence was on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within the Protectorate.

(3) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

19. (a) The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, by general order, prescribe the manner in which, and the places in the Protectorate at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

(b) The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, in any case, by warrant under his hand and official seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before the Court to be sent and removed to, and imprisoned in, any place either in the Protectorate or in Zanzibar.

20. Where an offender convicted before the Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Commissioner, proceeding under section 7 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the place shall be a place in some part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

21. (1) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that any person subject to this Order has committed, or is about to commit, an offence against this Order, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in the Protectorate or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of the Protectorate and Her Majesty, or is intriguing against Her Majesty's power and authority in the Protectorate, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, by order under his hand and official seal, prohibit that person from being in the Protectorate, during any time therein specified, not exceeding two years.

(2) If the person named in the order of prohibition fails to obey, or acts in contravention of the order—

(i) He shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, without prejudice to the operation of the order of prohibition;

(ii) Whether the offender has been convicted of, or imprisoned for, that offence or not, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, by order under his hand and official seal, authorize and direct that he be taken into custody, and be removed in custody to some place named in the order of removal, being a place to which a person can under this Order be deported beyond the limits specified in the order of prohibition;

(iii) The offender shall be taken into custody and removed accordingly, and in such removal force may be used if necessary; and he shall be discharged from custody at the place named in the order of removal.

(3) In any case in which the Commissioner can, under this Order, make an order of prohibition, he may, if he thinks fit, in lieu of such order, make and execute an order of deportation in like manner, and with all the like consequences, as an order of deportation can under this Order be made and executed in the case of a person who, after conviction of an offence, has failed to give security for good behaviour.

(4) An appeal shall not lie against an order of prohibition, or removal, or deportation made under this Order.

(5) The Commissioner, by order under his hand and official seal, may vary any order of prohibition (not extending the duration thereof), and may revoke any order of prohibition or removal.

(6) The Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order made by him under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

22. Where a person subject to this Order is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

23. (a) If any person required by an order under the last preceding Article, or under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force, to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace, fails to do so, the Court may, if it thinks fit, with the approval of the Commissioner, order that he be deported from the Protectorate.

(b) The Court, on making an order of deportation, shall forthwith report to the Commissioner the order and the grounds thereof.

(c) Thereupon the person ordered to be deported shall, if the Commissioner thinks fit, be, as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence, or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody, under the warrant of the Commissioner, to the place named in the warrant.

(d) The place shall be a place in that part (if any) of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom to which the person belongs, or in some other part of those dominions, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order, or a place under the Protectorate of Her Majesty, or in the country out of Her Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs.

(e) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order.

(f) The Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof and the proceedings thereunder.

(g) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Protectorate without permission, in writing, of the Commissioner or Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

(h) He shall also be liable to be again deported under the original or a new order and a fresh warrant of the Commissioner.

24. Where a person entitled to appeal to the Court for Zanzibar from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his Petition of appeal to the Protectorate Court, and the Petition shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted by the Protectorate Court to the Court for Zanzibar with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the Petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the Court for Zanzibar.

25. The Protectorate Court shall postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

26. (a) Where, under this Order, a person is to be sent, or removed, or deported from the Protectorate, he shall, by warrant of the Commissioner under his hand and seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and

then if he is to be deported beyond sea, be put on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if none is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(b) The warrant of the Commissioner shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commander or master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send, or remove, and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(c) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Commissioner shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

27. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent Judicial authority in Zanzibar or in the Uganda Protectorate for the apprehension of a person who is accused of crime committed in Zanzibar or Uganda, and who is, or is supposed to be, within the East Africa Protectorate, and that warrant or order is produced to any Court acting under this Order, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or officer of the Court by whom it is backed, and to any person named on the back of the warrant or order, to apprehend the accused person at any place within the limits of this Order, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order.

28. The Commissioner, and every Sub-Commissioner, District Officer, and Assistant District Officer, respectively, shall have in and for the Protectorate, province, or district, as the case may be, all the power and jurisdiction appertaining to the office of a Justice of the Peace.

PART VI.—CIVIL MATTERS.

29. The Protectorate Court shall hear and determine all civil questions, claims, or disputes, in which the defendant or any defendant is a person subject to this Order.

30. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," the Indian Succession Act, and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice for the time applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were a district in the Presidency of Bombay: the Judicial Officer shall be deemed to be the District Judge of the district, and the Protectorate Court the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the district: the Court for Zanzibar shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the district, and the Court authorized to hear appeals from and to revise the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments, shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Commissioner.

Every Provincial Court constituted by this Order and appointed to exercise civil jurisdiction shall, subject to any directions of the Secretary of State, exercise the powers of a Court for small causes under the Civil Procedure Code.

31. The following enactments of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2) to (4), sections 5 and 6, section 16, sub-section (3), shall apply to the Protectorate Court as if in the said sections the said Court were mentioned in lieu of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and the Protectorate were referred to in lieu of a British possession.

32. (a) The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every person subject to this Order dying in the Protectorate leaving property to be administered, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

(b) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a Notice thereof at the Court-house and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as it thinks fit.

(c) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property in the Protectorate of the deceased, or put it under its seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(d) All expenses incurred by the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of the property, or part thereof, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

33. Where a person subject to this Order dies in the Protectorate intestate, his property shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Judicial Officer.

34. If a person named executor in a will, to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals

with, any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees.

35. If any person, other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Court, and shall furnish to the Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any directions of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property, or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be liable to be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees.

36. (1) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion, or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer or practitioner of the Court.

(2) The person so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby; and, if he is a practitioner, he shall not act otherwise than as administrator in relation to the estate.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, in the Protectorate, Zanzibar, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file, in the proper office of the Court, his accounts of his administration, at intervals, not exceeding three months.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court.

(6) All expenses incurred in behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased in the Protectorate; and the Court shall, by the sale of the estate, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

37. (a) Every agreement for reference to arbitration to which a person subject to this Order is a party, may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the proper office of the Court.

(b) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit.

38. (a) Where it is desired to commence a suit in which one party is, and the other is not, a person subject to this Order, the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it.

(b) Provided that the person not subject to this Order, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files in the proper office of the Court the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation, to his submitting, and that he does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, and damages, and abide by, and perform, the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(c) A cross-suit shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a person not subject to this Order, who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant without leave of the Court first obtained; but the Court may, as a condition of entertaining the plaintiff's suit, require his consent to any cross-suit or matter of set-off being entertained by the Court.

(d) The Court, before giving leave, may require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

(e) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the defendant from bringing, in the Court, against a person not subject to this Order, after the termination of the suit in which the latter is plaintiff, any suit which he might have brought in the Court if no provision restraining cross-suits had been inserted in this Order.

(f) Where a person not subject to this Order obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a person subject to this Order, and in another suit the latter is plaintiff and the former is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the first-mentioned defendant, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one action against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other action.

(g) Where the plaintiff, being a person not subject to this Order, obtains an order in the Court against two or more defendants jointly, being persons subject to this Order, and in another suit one of them is a plaintiff and the first-mentioned plaintiff is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other action, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one action against any amount ordered to

be paid by the other party in the other action, without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff in the second suit to obtain contribution from his co-defendants in the first suit.

39. (a) Where any person entitled to appeal to the Court for Zanzibar from any Decree or order made by the Protectorate Court in the exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his Memorandum of Appeal to the Protectorate Court, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, that Court shall receive the same for transmission to the Court for Zanzibar in manner hereinafter provided.

(b) The appellant shall, within such time as the Court directs, give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs that may be ordered by the Court for Zanzibar on the appeal to be paid by the appellant.

(c) The appellant shall pay into the proper office of the Protectorate Court such sum as the Court thinks reasonable, to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the Court for Zanzibar of the record.

40. The appellant may, with his memorandum of appeal, file any argument which he desires to submit to the Court for Zanzibar in support of the appeal.

41. (a) The memorandum of appeal and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Protectorate Court directs.

(b) A respondent may, within seven days after service, file in the Protectorate Court such arguments as he desires to submit to the Court for Zanzibar against the appeal.

(c) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Protectorate Court to such persons as that Court thinks fit.

42. (a) On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Protectorate Court shall, without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the memorandum of appeal and the arguments (if any), and certified copies of the following, namely, the plaint, written statements (if any), all proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, the notes of the oral evidence, the Judgment, and the Decree or order.

(b) The several pieces shall be fastened together consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court, and be forthwith forwarded to the Court for Zanzibar.

(c) The Court may, if for special reasons it seems fit, send any portion of the documentary evidence in original to the Court for Zanzibar.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Protectorate Court or a Provincial Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over the Commissioner or his official or other residences, or his official or other property.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Protectorate Court or a Provincial Court shall not exercise, except with the consent of the Commissioner, signified in writing to the Court, any jurisdiction in a civil action or proceeding over any person attached to or being a member of Her Majesty's Consulate-General for the Protectorate, or being a domestic servant of the Commissioner.

(3) If, in any case under this Order, it appears to any Court that the attendance of the Commissioner, or of any person attached to or being a member of Her Majesty's Consulate-General, or being a domestic servant of the Commissioner, to give evidence before the Court, is requisite in the interest of justice, the Court may address to the Commissioner a request in writing for such attendance.

(4) A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence or produce any document if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to Her Majesty's service.

(5) This Article shall not operate in bar of any proceeding against the Commissioner in his official capacity, where it is sought to establish any liability of the Government of the Protectorate.

44. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Court may with the approval of the Court for Zanzibar frame Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of civil or criminal proceedings, and for regulating the conditions on which persons other than parties may be permitted to practice as advocates or solicitors in any Court, and for suspending or excluding (subject to a right of appeal to the Secretary of State) such persons from practice in case of misconduct: provided that any scale of remuneration fixed by such Rules shall have been sanctioned by the Treasury.

45. The Commissioner may make Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations for the following purposes, that is to say) :

- (i) For the regulation of all matters relating to customs, inland revenue, post office, land, highways, railways, money, agriculture, and public health.
- (ii) For the establishment of a Constabulary or other force to be employed in the maintenance of order or (either within or without the limits of this Order) in defence of the Protectorate.
- (iii) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to the Protectorate, or of any native or local law or custom ; and
- (iv) Generally for the peace, order, and good government of the Protectorate in relation to matters not provided for in this Order.

Any Regulations under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty, or any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by the Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order : provided that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Commissioner, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

Any breach of the Regulations shall be an offence against this Order, and any person guilty thereof, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to two months, or both, in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

46. The Commissioner may also make Queen's Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in the Protectorate, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the prisons Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, have effect as if contained in this Order, and copies thereof shall be exhibited in every prison to which they apply in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

Any breach of Regulations under this Article, committed by any officer of a prison, or by any other person (not being a prisoner), shall be punishable in like manner as a breach of Queen's Regulations, under the last preceding Article.

47. (a) From and after the commencement of any Rules to be made as in this Article mentioned a non-testamentary instrument to which any person subject to this Order is a party, purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent to, in, or over immovable property situate in the Protectorate, shall not affect any immovable property comprised therein, or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting that property, unless it has been registered at such time and place and in such manner as may be prescribed by Rules made by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of State, and for the time being in force.

(b) Provided that nothing in this Article shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceedings.

48. (a) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Secretary of State and concurrence of the Treasury, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order, and in respect of the registration of any instrument under this Order.

(b) But the Court may in any case if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fee chargeable in respect of such matter.

(c) The Court shall in every such case forthwith report the dispensation to the Commissioner, and he shall give such directions thereon as he thinks fit.

(d) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council prescribing a table of fees to be taken by Consular officers ; and, where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

49. (a) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by attachment and sale of goods, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment which may extend to one month.

(b) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(c) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order, shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury may direct.

50. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others, and the expenses of deportation, and of the sending of any person to Zanzibar, or to any part of Her Majesty's dominions or Protectorates, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

51. Every criminal charge against a native, and every civil proceeding against a native, except a proceeding in which the native is co-defendant with a person subject to this Order, shall be heard and determined in the proper Native Court, and the Protectorate Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction therein.

52. The Commissioner may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, make rules and orders for the administration of justice in Native Courts, and in particular may thereby:

(a) Establish or abolish any Native Court.

(b) Define the local limits within which any Native Court is to exercise jurisdiction.

(c) Alter or modify the operation of any native law or custom in so far as may be necessary in the interests of humanity and justice.

(d) Regulate the jurisdiction of and procedure in Native Courts.

(e) Make such provision as seems fit for the re-hearing of cases, the revision of sentences, and the hearing of appeals from Native Courts.

(f) For any of the purposes aforesaid, or for any other purposes of justice, direct that any law of British India, or of the United Kingdom, or of any African possession of Her Majesty, shall apply to and be administered in Native Courts with such exceptions or modifications as may seem proper.

53. (a) Where it is proved that the attendance of a person subject to this Order to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of Justice, is required before a Native Court, the Protectorate Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Protectorate Court would require the attendance of that person before itself, order that he do attend as required. The order may be made subject to conditions as to payment or tender of expenses or otherwise.

(b) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend, accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Protectorate Court, or if when so attending to give evidence he wilfully gives false evidence, or refuses to be sworn or to give evidence, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

54. If a person subject to this Order—

(i) Wilfully obstructs, by act or threat, a Native Court in the performance of its duty; or

(ii) Within or close to the room or place where such a Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting to the Court; or

(iii) Wilfully insults any member or officer of such a Court in his going to, or returning from, any place of sitting or office of the Court;

He shall, on conviction before a Court established under this Order, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

55. (a) If an officer of any Court employed to execute an order loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(b) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

56. (a) If a clerk or officer of any Court, acting under pretence of the process of authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in an action, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as the Court thinks fit.

(b) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

(c) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Protectorate Court, be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(d) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article; provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

57. The Commissioner, or any officer of the Protectorate Government appointed by him in that behalf, may exercise any power conferred on any Justices of the Peace within Her Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament, for the time being in force, regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

58. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Protectorate for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Commissioner, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and judicial notice thereof shall be taken by every Court constituted by or under this Order, and by the Court for Zanzibar.

59. Not later than 31st March in each year the Commissioner shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order, up to 31st December in the previous year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the list of British subjects, and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

PART VIII.—REPEAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

60. On the commencement of this Order, the Zanzibar and Africa Orders in Council shall cease to apply to territories included within the limits of this Order.

61. (a) Nothing in this Order shall—

(i) Affect the past operation of the Zanzibar and Africa Orders in Council, or any regulation, rule, or appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, under those Orders respectively, before the making of this Order;

(ii) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or suit, criminal or civil, in respect of any offence committed against, or forfeiture incurred, or liability accrued under, or in consequence of any provision of those Orders respectively, or any regulation made thereunder;

(iii) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(b) Every regulation, rule, appointment, and other thing in this Article mentioned shall continue in force and have effect throughout the Protectorate, as if this Order had not been made, but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Order, as if it had been made or done under this Order.

62. Criminal or civil proceedings begun under the Zanzibar or Africa Orders, and pending at the commencement of this Order, shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order, as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

63. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:

(1) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to the framing of Rules of Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by the Secretary of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Protectorate at Mombasa; for which purpose the Commissioner is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notice of the time of such first exhibition shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in Mombasa in such manner as the Commissioner directs; and, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

64. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in the Court and in the principal office of the Protectorate at Mombasa.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Commissioner directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, K. G., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

C. L. Peel.

SCHEDULE.

Indian Acts Applied.

Acts XXXV and XXXVI of 1858 relating respectively to Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

"The Whipping Act, 1864" (Act VI of 1864).

The Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865, except section 331.

So much of "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866" (Act XIV of 1866) as relates to offences against the Post Office.

The Indian Divorce Act (Act IV of 1869), except so much as relates to divorce and nullity of marriage.

"The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869" (Act XIV of 1869), except sections 6, 15, 23, 32, 33, 34, 38 to 43 (both inclusive), the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22.

"The Indian Evidence Act, 1872" (Act I of 1872).

"The Indian Contract Act, 1872" (Act IX of 1872).

"The Indian Oaths Act, 1873," (Act X of 1873).

The Indian Majority Act (Act IX of 1875).

"The Indian Limitation Act, 1877" (Act XV of 1877).

"The Transfer of Property Act, 1882" (Act IV of 1882).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), except chapter 33.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

"The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887" (Act IX of 1887).

"The Indian Railways Act, 1890" (Act IX of 1890).

"The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890" (Act XI of 1890).

"The Land Acquisition Act, 1894" (Act of 1894).

INDEX TO ORDER.

Article.	
	PART I.—PRELIMINARY.
1	Short title and extent.
2	Division of Order into parts.
3	Interpretation.
4	Exercise of powers and duties.
	PART II.—APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF ORDER.
5	Application.
6	Jurisdiction to be exercised under this Order.
	PART III.—CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.
7	Constitution of Protectorate Court.
8	Subordinate officers of Court.
9	Provincial Courts.
10	Jurisdiction of Court for Zanzibar.

Article

PART IV.—APPLICATION OF LAW OF BRITISH INDIA AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

- 11 Application of Indian law.
- 12 Application of law of the United Kingdom.
- 13 Application of law of African Colony.

PART V.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

- 14 Application of Code of Criminal Procedure.
- 15 Commitments to Court for Zanzibar.
- 16 Offence of smuggling.
- 17 Trade-marks offences.
- 18 Offences at sea, etc.
- 19 Manner and place of imprisonment.
- 20 Imprisonment beyond the Protectorate.
- 21 Expulsion of disaffected persons.
- 22 Security for good behaviour.
- 23 Deportation.
- 24 Criminal appeals to Zanzibar.
- 25 Suspension of execution pending appeal.
- 26 Process of removal or deportation.
- 27 Backing of warrants.
- 28 Protectorate officers to be Justices of the Peace.

PART VI.—CIVIL MATTERS.

- 29 Persons subject to civil jurisdiction.
- 30 Civil procedure.
- 31 Admiralty jurisdiction.
- 32 Proceedings on death.
- 33 Vesting of property of intestate.
- 34 Default of executor in obtaining probate.
- 35 Dealing with estate without authority.
- 36 Administration by officer of Court.
- 37 Arbitration.
- 38 Suits by and against persons not subject to this Order.
- 39 Civil appeal to Zanzibar.
- 40 Argument in support of appeal.
- 41 Service of memorandum on respondents.
- 42 Transmission of documents to Zanzibar.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- 43 Provisions as to Consul-General.
- 44 Rules of Procedure.
- 45 Queen's Regulations.
- 46 Prison Regulations.
- 47 Registration of documents.
- 48 Powers to impose fees.
- 49 Recovery of fees and expenses.
- 50 Expenses of prisoners.
- 51 Proceedings against natives.
- 52 Regulation of Native Courts.
- 53 Attendance before Native Court.
- 54 Penalty for obstructing Native Court.
- 55 Negligence of officers of Court.
- 56 Misconduct of officers of Court.
- 57 Powers relating to merchant shipping.
- 58 Question as to local limits.
- 59 Yearly Report.

PART VIII.—REPEAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

- 60 Repeal of Zanzibar and Africa Orders as to the Protectorate.
- 61 Savings.
- 62 Pending Proceedings.
- 63 Commencement of Order.
- 64 Publication of Order.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 7th day of July, 1897.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne.

Lord President.

Earl of Kintore.

Earl of Hopetoun.

Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue, and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1897."

The limits of this Order are the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, including the territorial waters thereof, and any islets within those waters, which islands and waters are in this Order (except when the context requires a different construction) included in the expression "Zanzibar."

2. This Order is divided into Parts as follows :

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Application and Effect of Order.

Part III.—Constitution of Courts.

Part IV.—Application of law of British India and of the United Kingdom.

Part V.—Criminal Matters.

Part VI.—Civil Matters.

Part VII.—Zanzibar and Foreign Subjects and Tribunals.

Part VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Part IX.—Repeal and transitory Provisions.

Schedules.

3. In this Order—

- (i) "The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State ;
- (ii) "Treasury" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury ;
- (iii) "The Consul-General" means Her Majesty's Consul-General for Zanzibar, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for the Consul-General ;
- (iv) "British Subject" includes a British protected person, that is to say, a person (a) who being a native of any place beyond the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, which is under the Protectorate of Her Majesty is temporarily within the limits of this Order ; or (b) who by virtue of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, enjoys Her Majesty's protection in Zanzibar ;
- (v) "Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in Zanzibar ;
- (vi) "Zanzibar Subject" means a subject of the Sultan of Zanzibar ;
- (vii) "Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, other than Zanzibar ;
- (viii) "Zanzibar or foreign Court" means a Court of the Government of Zanzibar, or of any foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, exercising lawful jurisdiction in Zanzibar, and includes every member or officer of such a Court.
- (ix) "Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by or on behalf of Her Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, whether the Sultan of Zanzibar is or is not a party thereto ;
- (x) "Administration" means (unless a contrary intention appears from the context) letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration ;
- (xi) "Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft ;
- (xii) "Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force ;

- (xiii) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code;
- (xiv) "Month" means calendar month;
- (xv) "Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument;
- (xvi) "Oath" or "affidavit" includes affirmation or declaration;
- (xvii) "Person" includes Corporation;
- (xviii) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

4. (1) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder of the office for the time being, or by a person duly appointed to act for him.

(3) Where this Order confers a power to make rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner, and subject to the like approval and conditions (if any), to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the rules, regulations, or orders.

PART II.—APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF ORDER.

5. (1) This Order extends to British subjects and to foreigners with respect to whom the Government whose subjects they are has, by Treaty or otherwise, agreed with Her Majesty for, or consented to, the exercise of power or authority by Her Majesty; and the expression "person subject to this Order" shall be construed accordingly.

(2) This Order also extends to (a) the property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in Zanzibar of persons subject to this Order; (b) British ships, with their boats, and the property on board thereof; and (c) foreign ships belonging to persons who are, or if they were in Zanzibar would be, persons subject to this Order, so, however, that jurisdiction over such foreign ships shall not be exercised otherwise than according to the practice of the High Court in England in the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign ships.

(3) This Order also extends, in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, to Zanzibar subjects and to foreigners not otherwise subject to this Order.

6. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Zanzibar for the hearing and determination of suits, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

PART III.—CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

7. (1) There shall be, and there is, hereby established, a Court styled "Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar," hereinafter referred to also as "the Court for Zanzibar" and "the Court."

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, Her Majesty's jurisdiction in Zanzibar shall be, and is hereby, vested in the Court for Zanzibar.

(3) The members of the Court shall be the Judge and the Assistant Judge, but as respects the Assistant Judge, subject to the provisions of this Order and to such exceptions and directions as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit to make.

(4) A person appointed to be Judge or Assistant Judge must be a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, and must be of not less than five years' standing on appointment as Judge, and of not less than three years' standing on appointment as Assistant Judge.

(5) The Judge and the Assistant Judge shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under her Royal Sign Manual. Each of them shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and, in the event of a revocation of his warrant, until such revocation is notified to him by the Secretary of State.

(6) In case of the illness or temporary absence of the Judge, the Consul-General may appoint either a person qualified to be appointed Judge, or the Assistant Judge, or a person appointed to hold a Subordinate Court under this Order, or a commissioned Consular officer, to act as Judge.

(7) In case of the illness or temporary absence of the Assistant Judge, or of his temporary appointment as Judge, the Consul-General may appoint either a person qualified to be appointed Assistant Judge, or a person appointed to hold a Subordinate Court under this Order, or a commissioned Consular officer, to act as Assistant Judge.

8. The Court shall have a seal bearing the style of the Court and a device approved by the Secretary of State, but until such a seal is provided, a stamp bearing the words "Court for Zanzibar" may be used instead thereof.

9. Subject to the directions of the Secretary of State the Consul-General may appoint such and so many persons to be Registrars, Clerks, Bailiffs, Interpreters, and other officers of the Court as he thinks fit, and remove from office any person so appointed.

Any Registrar of the Court, and any other officer of the Court designated in this behalf by the Consul-General, may administer oaths, and take affidavits, declarations, and affirmations.

10. The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, appoint Subordinate Courts to be held at places in Zanzibar, and may appoint a competent person to hold any such Court, under such designation and with such remuneration as he may direct, and may assign to any such Court such of the powers and jurisdiction by this Order conferred on the Court for Zanzibar, to be exercised by the Court so constituted, as he may think fit, and may assign the district in and for which each such Court shall act, and may determine the description and number of the officers to be attached to any such Court, and the mode of their appointment and removal and their duties and remuneration and any matters incident to any of the abovementioned purposes.

Any person appointed under the provisions of this Article shall be removable by authority of the Secretary of State.

PART IV.—APPLICATION OF LAW OF BRITISH INDIA AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

11. (a) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to Zanzibar, Her Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction in Zanzibar shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor-General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by, and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and so far as such enactments, procedure, and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised under, and in accordance with, the common and statute law of England in force at the commencement of this Order.

(b) The enactments described in the First Schedule to this Order are hereby made applicable to Zanzibar.

(c) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall also be applicable to Zanzibar, but shall not come into operation until such times as may in the case of any of such enactments respectively be fixed by the Secretary of State.

(d) Any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Order, amending or substituted for any Act of either of those Legislatures which is by or under this Order made applicable to and brought into operation in Zanzibar, shall, subject to the provisions of this Article, also apply to Zanzibar.

(e) For the purpose of facilitating the application of any such enactments as before mentioned—

(i) The Court may construe any such enactment, with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court;

(ii) The Secretary of State may by order direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers, or duties incident to the operation of any such enactment, and for the exercise or performance of which no convenient provision has been otherwise made, shall be exercised or performed;

(iii) The Secretary of State may by order modify, for the purposes of this Order, any provision of any of the before-mentioned enactments, or of any amending or substituted enactment relating to civil or criminal procedure, or to procedure in bankruptcy;

(iv) Any order of the Secretary of State made in pursuance of this Article shall be published in Zanzibar and in India, in such manner as he directs, and shall have effect as from a date to be specified in the order.

12. The enactments described in the First Schedule to "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," shall apply to Zanzibar as if Zanzibar were a British Colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say:

(i) The Consul-General is hereby substituted for the Governor of a Colony or British possession, and the Court for Zanzibar is hereby substituted for a Superior Court or Supreme Court and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British possession.

(ii) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the said Schedule, shall be substituted Part XIII of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

(iii) In section 51 of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the Court for Zanzibar is substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.